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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1934

SIXTEEN PAGES

VILLAGES

Alarming Rise In Ganges & Jumna

Frantic Efforts To Stem Flow Of Water Into Allahabad

HIGHEST FLOOD LEVEL EXCEEDED

MONGHYR, August 26. A telegram received this noon says, the Ganges is still rising. The highest flood level has been exceeded. Teghra, Begusai, Ballia and Gogri are submerged under water. Heavy loss of lives, cattle and property is reported. Many villages have been washed away.—United Press.

VILLAGES SUBMERGED

PATNA, August 26. The canal embankment at Arrah was breached and water rushed in the town. Babubazar, Tarimohalla, Moulabag, Bhulshipur, Katari, Katera, Waligan, Mansapandeybag and other mohallas are badly affected. A telephonic message received in the morning says, water has receded and damage has not been great.

VILLAGES SUBMERGED

A message from Barauni in the district of Monghyr received last night says that the Ganges is in heavy floods. The villages between Sonopore, Chapra, Teghra and Barauni are completely submerged. People are flocking to the Railway-platform and taking shelter in wagons. The communication between Sonopore, Chapra and Patna is completely cut off.

CHAPRA UNDER WATER

A Chapra message received last night says that water is still rising. The whole town is under water. Varying in depth. Revelganj to Sonopore is submerged under water. Roads and railway-lines are under deep water. People and cattle are taking shelter on elevated places. The situation is alarming.

BADLY DAMAGED

A worker of Bihar Central Relief Committee reports from Bihata that 44 villages in Bikram Thana are badly damaged. No loss of human life is reported, but there has been loss of cattle, houses and property. Mangarpal and Diara are still under water. One hundred females have been brought to Monair and accommodated in the Monair High School.

RESCUE AND RELIEF

The officials and the Relief Agencies gave food to many sufferers. Six boats are engaged in Diara for rescue work. Houses in Deokul have completely collapsed. People are passing their time at roadside and the canal embankment. The Digha centre is feeding one hundred stranded passengers and refugees from Panapur and Diara.—United Press.

MONGHYR IN DANGER

Ferry Steamers Requisitioned

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26. An unconfirmed report states that the Ganges near Monghyr is rapidly rising. The District Magistrate has utilised all ferry steamers belonging to the East Indian Railway to convey people from the flooded area to places of safety.

As a result of this the ferry service between Monghyr and the other side of the river connecting the Eastern Bengal Railway has been suspended.

It appears, however, that the Railway Station area in Monghyr is free and railway property safe. Many people are sheltering in and around the station premises.

The floods in the Sone continue to subside and the only breach on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the affected area in Bihar is ex-

STOP PRESS

FLOOD HAVOC.

CALCUTTA, August 26. Muzaffarpur, which suffered most in this year's earthquake, now reports that Hajipur Sub-division has been flooded by the Ganges water and about 14 villages have been submerged.

River Gandak, a tributary of the Ganges, is now altering its course.

Boats are kept in readiness in order to deal with the situation and distribution of grain among refugees has been arranged by Government.

Traffic across the Harding Bridge, E. B. Railway, continues as usual and there is no immediate danger to the bridge. Railway engineers are watching the situation.—A. P.

TRACTS FOR ELECTORATE

Indian Liberals Decide To Open Educative Campaign

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 26. An intensive campaign to educate the electorate in important political questions such as the White Paper with special reference to the Liberal attitude towards them was among other things decided upon by a meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India which was held here to-day at the Leader-Office with Mr. J. N. Basu, president, in their chair.

Those present included Messrs. C. Y. Chintamani, Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Hridayanath Kunzru, M. D. Altekar, Rao Bahadur Mundel, Prof. N. C. Roy, Mehta Krishna Ram, Vishwanath Prasad and Rai Saheb S. P. Sanyal.

LATE MR. SEN.

News of the death of Mr. A. P. Sen, president of the Lucknow Liberal League, was received at the meeting and the Council passed a resolution of condolence paying a tribute to the deceased as a leader and one of the staunchest members of the Party.

TRACTS OF LIBERAL OPINION.

The Council, on the motion of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, passed a resolution requesting the president and General Secretaries to publish tracts explaining to the electorate of the Assembly important public questions. Such tracts, it was decided, should reflect the recorded opinion of the Liberal Federation on issues on which the electorate would have to make up its mind including the White Paper scheme and the Communal Award and the position of Indians in the Army and in the All-India Services.

WHITE PAPER.

The Council laid special emphasis on resolutions passed at the 14th session of the National Liberal Federation of India at Calcutta in April 1933, expressing disappointment with the White Paper.

Resolutions were also passed strongly protesting against recent legislation adopted by the Zanzibar Legislative Council which deprived the Indian community of their existing rights, adversely affected Indian interests and placed them at a disadvantage compared to European commercial rivals and created bitterness between them and the Arab and African communities. The Council urged the Government of India to use every means in their power to prevent injustice to the Indian community settled in Zanzibar for generations to whom Zanzibar owed so much and approved of the deputation of Mr. Menon to that country.

COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The Council recorded its disapproval of the report of the Indian Colonization Committee as most unsatisfactory and asked the Government of India to refuse to give their co-operation if it was sought by the Union Government in giving effect to the committee's recommendations. The Council opposed the proposal to send Indians from Zanzibar to Borneo or other colonies.—A. P.

SAWADA BECOMES AMBASSADOR

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The Associated Press understands that His Excellency Sawada, leader of the Japanese Delegation to India last year, has been promoted to the rank of Ambassador and posted to Brazil. Mr. T. Miyake, Consul General for Japan in Simla, leaves tomorrow for Calcutta on a week's visit.

The Punjab Government Secretariat closes here on the 10th of October and opens at Lahore on 14th October.—A. P.

SAINT SOPHIA BADLY SHAKEN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
ISTANBUL, August 26. The Mosque of Saint Sophia was badly shaken yesterday, and nearly collapsed. Workmen are clearing away the debris adjoining the Law Courts which were burned down earlier in the year and demolished two big walls, when suddenly the supporting columns in the basement, collapsed, the huge mass of stone masonry got dislodged and crashed to the ground close to the Mosque, rocking it to the very foundation. Luckily, the strong iron-bar in the wall acted as buttress and saved the Mosque from destruction.

Dr. ANSARI'S HEALTH

From a letter written by him Dr. M. A. Ansari is now at Bad Nauheim (Germany) for his cure. To a friend and received my last air mail, it appears that he is to-day almost in the same condition that he was in three years ago after his release from jail. The doctor, who has examined him, has very seriously warned him that he must completely abstain from the excitements of political life and has also enjoined on him a longer cure and stricter regime. Dr. Ansari hopes to return to India in October.

ARRAH NEEDS NO RELIEF

PATNA, Aug. 26. A telephone message received from Arrah to-day says that water has receded, that damage caused is not great and no relief is required.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVERNOR IN LONDON

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Aug. 26. The Governor of Bengal arrived in London. He was met by Mr. F. P. Turnbull representing Sir Samuel Hoare.

Problem Of Excess Of Oil Production

(Special Cable)
NEW YORK, Aug. 25. The total excess of the available production of oil compared to the world-wide consumption was only about six per cent, stated Sir Henri Deterding in an interview before returning to Europe. He added, world-wide co-operation could remove the excess within two years.

THANA PLANS FOR FUTURE

Congress Workers In Conference Discuss Constructive Work

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 26. An informal meeting of the Congress workers of the Thana District was held to-day in the bungalow of Mr. B. A. Padhye at Thana to discuss 'pros and cons' of the constructive work to be carried out throughout the District by the Congress organizers.

Messrs. Shankarrao Deo, President, Maharashtra Congress Committee, Mr. Dhotre from Vardha and Swami Anand from Vila Farie, Mr. Damie and other prominent Congressmen were present.

At the outset Mr. Damie explained the objects of the meeting and requested those present to co-operate in the deliberations and place their respective views on the different subjects and requested Swami Anand to acquaint the meeting with the several items in the propaganda programme.

Swami Anand enumerated the items which he said were essential for the village constructive propaganda viz: (1) tree-planting, growing, carding, spinning and 'vakra sawalamban', (2) explanation regarding salt concessions to the coasting villages, (3) anti-drink propaganda, (4) village sanitation, (5) medical relief on 'cheap remedies' lines, (6) Khadi sales, (7) Harijan work, (8) night schools and spread of literacy and (9) enrolling of Congress members.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo wanted to know how many persons in each of the Talukas would devote their whole time to the village organization work and how many would be ready to devote part of their time every day. He exhorted the meeting to find out such workers so that the nation-building propaganda would be vigorously pushed on.

The meeting agreed to open a branch of the Maharashtra Khadi Bhandar for the District at some central place which would supply Khadi of the value of Rs. 1,000 to 1,200 per annum to each of the 10 Talukas on easy terms. Mr. S. M. Joshi of the Congress Socialists Group from Poona was also present. He had come down specially from Poona to open a branch of his organization and exchanged views with the local workers in connection with the possibility of the prospects of the proposed establishment of the branch.

Malaviya Confers With Rajen Babu

ANTI-AWARD PARTY CAMPAIGN

PATNA, Aug. 26. An informal Conference of the workers from the province was held at the residence of Mr. Vaidraj Brijbehari Choubey.

At the outset Pandit Malaviya explained the whole situation and necessity to form the Nationalist Party. Various questions were put to Panditji. The main questions were as to whether, QUESTIONS FOR MALAVIYA.

1. Will the Communal Award lapse if the White Paper lapses? 2. Whether freedom of conscience was granted to all at the Benares meeting and why go to Legislatures with a minority when there is no chance of the Communal Award being rejected, and 3. Whether it is possible to get Constituent Assembly convened? Panditji's replies were the same which he explained at the Calcutta Conference recently which have already appeared in the Press.

PARTY FORMED. As a result of the conversations the Congress Nationalist Party was formed provisionally for the province with Mr. Nawal-kishore Prasad, Advocate, as the Secretary with two Assistant Secretaries and 10 members with powers to co-opt members to the Party.

In spite of the heavy floods, people from Arrah, Buxar, Gaya, Darbhanga, Motihari, Dinapur, Barh, Khusrupur, Bakhtiarpur, etc. besides Patna City, attended the Conference.

TALKS WITH RAJEN BABU.

Earlier in the day, Pandit Malaviya had long conversation with Babu Rajendra Prasad in camera. Panditji leaves early tomorrow morning. He returns again to hold a public meeting of the Party on September 2, at Patna city.—United Press.

Reception Committee And October Congress

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" MISLEADING PROPAGANDA

Anglo-India seems to be very much perturbed about the success that the Congress Reception Committee is having in its race against Time to make the ensuing Session a grand success.

"The Illustrated Weekly of India" produced at Bori Bunder, publishes a comic story of "Race for Power" in the B. P. C. C. and comes out with misleading statements about the estimates of the Reception Committee, poor response from the Citizens, particularly, the Merchant Class, "Salute Revolt" in the Women Volunteers' Camp and the like.

The report speaks of the Reception Committee's estimates, when they are still under preparation. It speaks of poor response. That is why the Reception Committee has decided to construct camps in place of renting the Bombay D. Department Chawls at greater expense. It speaks of 500 Women Volunteers, while the Reception Committee had called for only 300.

It is now past history that the 300 Women Volunteers had long ago been enrolled, and many applications had to be rejected. But these are facts. And facts have no use for the "Times of India."

Enquiries made by a "Chronicle" representative at the Congress House regarding the news published in the "Illustrated Weekly" about the Congress Reception Committee, show that the report is a misleading one.

One of the Congressmen was amused at the statement made by the "Times of India" that there was a race for power amongst Congressmen in Bombay and that the Reception Committee was finding it difficult to raise sufficient funds for its requirements.

As a matter of fact there has been no race for power or pickering amongst Congressmen apart from small difference of opinion usual in every public organisation, and all the officials of the Reception Committee are carrying on their work very smoothly and with the utmost co-operation. As regards the membership of the Reception Committee, they have enrolled over 1,500 members and it is not difficult for them to enrol many more during the next few weeks.

FALSE STATEMENT

There is another glaring misstatement. The "Times of India" says that they "are gravely concerned at the lack of response to their appeals for more funds." They are taking to cut down various estimates. Forst of all no estimates of the expenses have been made for several of the sub-committee have still to submit their budgets to the Working Committee and hence there could be no question of there being estimates already. The statement that they are cutting down the

ANOTHER MISSTATEMENT

The above statement is not less mischievous than the others. There are not 500 women volunteers and there will not be 500 women volunteers. About 300 of them have been enrolled and there cannot be any difference of opinion about the salute as instructions have been issued by the G. O. C. Mr. Yusuf Meherally, that the Hindustani Seva Dal form of salute is to be followed by the Congress volunteers. The large majority of the women volunteers have been receiving training for one month and have been implicitly obeying the instruction of the G. O. C. as there could be no question of disobeying the orders of the General Officer Commanding. There is no question of women volunteers withdrawing on the question of salute, as even if there is a difference of opinion on the question of salute nothing can be done till the arrival of the G. O. C. who has gone to Bangalore for rest.

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Wanted all classes of workers desirous of securing suitable position either in India or abroad to register their names with P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (2829).

Wanted immediately Typist-Clerk and Filing-Clerk (eithersex) for limited concern. Apply personally Parker Company, (Staff-Suppliers) 22, Apollo Street, Fort. (2864).

Wanted following applicants to consult with Hastings & Co., Employment Suppliers, Delhi: Clerks, Law Graduates, Doctors, Engineers, Subversers, Stenographers, and Typists. (2860).

Wanted—Expert Director, Music-Master, Actors, Actresses, Painter, boys of good appearance for Film Theatre Coy., Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (2857).

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Shops and Rooms To Let: At Shyam Bhuvan, Sopari-Baugh Road, Patel, rent moderate. Apply Bhayya on Spot, or Jaitram Jagmal, Gopal Nivas, Princess Street (2847).

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st September, 1934, that day being a Public Holiday (GOKUL ASHTAMI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1934. 8816

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHAN BAHADUR HORMUSJI KHURSEJI BHABHA, of Bombay, Colaba, has agreed to sell to my clients free from all encumbrances the piece of land situate at Vile-Parle, more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, partnership, sale share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Nivas" Building, Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims and the same if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that Non-Osik Southern part of land or ground bearing Survey Number 176 Pot Number 1 of Vile-Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, measuring Nine thousand (9000) square yards or thereabouts, and all which Southern Non-Osik part is bounded as follows:—That is on the North by the other Osik part of the said Pot Number belonging to the Vendor, on the South and West by the property of the Inamdar of Vile-Parle, and on the East by the Ghodbunder Road.
Dated at Andheri this 24th day of August, 1934.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court. 8824

NOTICE OF DELIVERY
SECTIONS 260, 261, 315 and 316 of the Civil Procedure Code

IN THE ADDITIONAL DISTRICT MUNSIF'S COURT OF QUILON

O. S. NO. 536 of 1933.
KANAKA RAMAN PILLAI
GOPALA PILLAI, of Pazhanjagil Pathu Usadu, Olavil Cheri, Quilon, Plaintiffs
(1) M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI USMAN CHOTANI, Donatad Street, Khadak, Bombay. (2) M. M. H. J. M. Chotani Habeeb Chotani of Do. Defendants.

AUCTION PURCHASER: PARAMESWARAN PILLAI KRISHNA PILLAI, of Ilangaram House Thekkavilla Cheri, Eravipuram, Quilon, S. I. R. Travancore. WHEREAS the above-named Auction-purchaser has applied to this Court for delivery of the property as per Sale Certificate granted to him by this Court, you are hereby informed that Warrant of Delivery will be issued to the Amin of this Court directing him to deliver possession of the property to the Auction purchaser on 5th Kanth 110.

By Order.
HEAD CLERK.
21st September, 1934 8823

Public Notice

THE SHOLAPOOR SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th September, 1934, to the 20th of September, 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. J. DIVEKAR,
Secretary.
Sudama House, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
9th August, 1934. 8822

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Telephone No. 24927

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Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Multani Sugachand Hira-chand Bhatia, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of V. S. Bhat, the Mortgagor, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th August, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Household and Office furniture including:—Cupboards, tables, writing tables, filing cabinet, chairs, penal-door cup-boards, electric drilling machine, Singer Sewing Machine, 22, silver photos, Wooden pieces, Carpenter's instruments, etc., etc.
Terms:—25 per cent. deposit.

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Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Chhotalal Jekisondas Attorney for Bai Kanha widow of Mulchandra Tulsiadas Telwala, Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Aminabai alias Amanabai widow of Adamji Pir-bhai Jabra, the Mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture dated 3rd May, 1933, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable property on TUESDAY, the 28th August 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the Premises.

All that piece of Fazandary land with dwelling house situate at Elphinstone Road, Carrol Road containing by admeasurements 275 sq. Yards or thereabouts and assessed by Municipality under G Ward No. 2509 (b) Street No. 21 G New No. 5 and S. C. No. 847 of Lower Parcel Division and bounded on the East by vacant ground of Jagjiwan Herliwan, on the West by the Fazandari ground, on the North by the Municipal drain and on the South by the New Foras Road.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Mr. Chhotalal Jekisondas Attorney for the Mortgagees at his office at Picket Road, Kalkadevi, Bombay or to the undersigned.

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Hakone Maru 10500 29 Aug. 16 Sept.
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MONSOON WEAK IN PENINSULA

General Rainfall in Punjab

Rajputana & Konkan

POONA, Aug. 26.

The depression over West United Provinces has moved further northwards and lies this morning over North Rajputana.

It has caused widespread rain from Rajputana to the Punjab Kumaon Hills. The monsoon continues weak in the peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, East and North Punjab, Rajputana, and the Konkan local in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, Gujarat, Malabar and the North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in upper Burma, East United Provinces, West Central India, the Central Provinces, Kashmir, the North West Frontier Province, Bombay, Deccan, South-East Madras and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts are: Amherst and Diamond Island three inches each, Tavoy two, Victoria Point and Yametain one and a half, Mergui one, Dibrugarh and Chandbali two, Shillong, Tezpur, Darbhanga, Chabasa and Calcutta one, Ajmere five, Mount Abu four, Kotah three, Udaipur two, Jaipur and Jodhpur one and a half, Ahmedabad and Hissar one and Karwar one.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in East Rajputana and extend and increase in West Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan, the Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province. The monsoon will continue active in lower Burma and Assam and strengthen in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Moderate to heavy falls may occur locally in and near the Punjab hills during the next thirty-six hours—A. P.

FLOOD RELIEF IN ASSAM

Activities of Ram Krishna Mission

The Secretary of Ram Krishna Mission (Assam Relief) Society writes:

The weekly distribution reports that we have received from our centres at Jhingabari, Bilajur and Bangsikunda in the District of Sylhet, and Dharamtul and Fulgur centres in the District of Nowgong inform that in the three weeks ending 14th August, altogether 159 mds. 64 srs. of rice were distributed among 2415 recipients of 53 villages from the centres in Sylhet and 500 mds. 12 srs. of rice among 3,664 recipients of 71 villages from the two centres in Nowgong. Besides, 361 pieces of new cloth were also distributed from Dharamtul centre and 18 pieces from Jhingabari centre. Dharamtul centre has also distributed 8 bags of fodder for cattle and helped 126 patients with medicine and diet. The Bilajur centre has also supplied diet to 62 patients of the locality. Bangsikunda centre has given 16 mds. 1 sr. of paddy seeds from 6 villages to 62 families.

BIHAR RELIEF.

Our relief work in Behar is still going on from our centres in Monghyr and Mothari. As the latter district has recently suffered from floods, we have to give fresh relief there according to needs. We are also receiving petitions from other parts of the province to start relief work, but the paucity of funds does not allow us to meet their wants. Our total collections for this relief work amount to Rs. 1,12,980-13-9 and total disbursements to Rs. 1,



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Six Years After From Pact Of Paris To Disarmament Debacle

On August 27, 1928, was signed the Pact of Paris known as the Briand-Kellogg Pact. On the eve of the sixth anniversary of the Pact, the following text will be found interesting, in view of the present disarmament debacle:—
The final text of the Pact signed in Paris on August 27, 1928, is as follows:—
The President of the United States of America, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the President of the German Reich, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland.

Deeply sensible of their solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind; persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made to end that the peaceful and friendly relations now existing between their peoples may be perpetuated;

Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means and be the result of a peaceful and orderly process, and that any signatory Power which shall hereafter seek to promote its national interests by resort to war should be denied the benefits furnished by this Treaty.

Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavour and, by adhering to the present Treaty as soon as it comes into force, bring their peoples within the scope of its beneficent provisions, thus uniting the civilised nations of the world in a common renunciation of war as an instrument of their national policy.

Have decided to conclude a treaty, and for that purpose have appointed as their representative plenipotentiaries:—Who having communicated to one another their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I: The high contracting parties solemnly declare, in the names of their respective peoples, that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

ARTICLE II: The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

ARTICLE III: The present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties named in

the preamble in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, and shall take effect as between them as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at:—

This Treaty shall, when it has come into effect as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, remain open as long as may be necessary for adherence by all the other Powers of the world. Every instrument evidencing the adherence of a Power shall be deposited at:—...and the Treaty shall immediately upon such deposit, become effective as between the Power thus adhering and the other Powers parties thereto.

OTHER INSTRUMENTS
It shall be the duty of the Government of:—to furnish each Government named in the preamble, and every Government subsequently adhering to this Treaty, with a certified copy of the Treaty, and of every instrument of ratification or adherence. It shall also be the duty of the Government of:—telegraphically to notify such Governments immediately upon the deposit with it of each instrument of ratification or adherence.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in the French and English languages, both texts having equal force, and hereunto affixed their seals.

BINDING ON 61 STATES.

Among the instruments drawn up outside the League of Nations but directed towards the same end, mention should be made of Paris (or Briand-Kellogg) Pact for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy. The Pact came into force in July 1929 and is binding on sixty-one States—namely, in addition to the fifty-two Members of the League of Nations, the following nine non-members: Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia (Hejaz), Costa Rica, the Free City of Danzig, Egypt, Ecuador, Iceland, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The following seven States are not bound by the Paris Pact: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Iraq, Salvador, Uruguay and Yemen.

The Paris Pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations do not conflict with one another since the one extends and supplements the other. As, however, the Covenant of the League admits in certain cases the legitimacy of war, it was thought that it would be desirable, though not legally necessary, to study the amendments which would have to be made in the Covenant in order to bring it into harmony with the Pact—i.e. in order to prohibit generally recourse to war.

The twelfth Assembly, in September 1931, considered the amendments which had been proposed. This matter is still being pursued.

"Not A Full-Fledged Party"

Jamnadas Mehta Explains Why He Has Not Joined "Congress Nationalists"

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has announced his intention to contest one seat in the Assembly from Bombay City Constituency on behalf of the Democratic Swaraj Party. In a day or two he will issue his manifesto in this connection.

Interviewed by the "United Press" about the existence of the Maharashtra Congress and Democratic Swaraj Party, Mr. Mehta said the pact did not extend beyond the 7 districts of Maharashtra in the Central Division and so there could not be any objection if he stood from Bombay.

To question whether he had joined the Congress Nationalist

Party he answered in the negative.

WHY SEPARATE PARTY?

"The party is out only for the purpose," continued Mr. Mehta "of fighting out the Communal Award and hence it cannot be called a full-fledged party. We are impressed upon Pandit Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney that it is no use starting a separate party for the single purpose, and as we have not put the matters before our party members we have not joined the party nor have given any assurance to it."

"I hope the meeting of Working Committee of Democratic Swaraj Party will soon be held when the matter will be discussed."—United Press.

"REPEAL COW-SLAUGHTER ORDER"

Bombay Humanitarian League's Appeal To Mangrol Chief

Sheth Lalubhai D. Jhaver President of the Bombay Humanitarian League, has sent the following telegram to Namdar Sheikh Sahab of Mangrol in connection with Pandit Ramchandra's fast.

"I view of Pandit Ramchandra's resolute determination to fast unto death to seek repeal of your state order sanctioning cow slaughter and also considering

the strong public feelings all over India, I on behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League, strongly urge your goodness to reconsider the question and take such steps as will pacify the estranged relations thus created among your subjects and also add glory to your goodness's public reputation all over the country."

The presentation of an address to Major H. H. the Rajasahab of Sawantwadi on behalf of the Indian British Military pensioners in the State will be held on the 5th September 1934 at 11-30 a.m. at the Sawantwadi Police Lines, in honour of the title of K. C. S. I. won by His Highness.

Amalgamation Not Wanted

Santa Cruz Residents Demand Separate Municipality

On behalf of the Santa Cruz Residents' Association Mr. R. N. Kothare has sent to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, their protest against the intended amalgamation of Santa Cruz N. A. Committee with the Bandra Municipality, and a memorial requesting grant of an Independent Municipality to the said unit.

The following are some relevant extracts from the same:—

The Association is aware, that a similar protest has been already made by the Public Meeting of the Residents of Santa Cruz, of all shades of opinion, irrespective of caste or creed, who mustered strong at the Public Meeting, convened, under the auspices of the Notified Areas Committee of Santa Cruz on 24th June last. Also leading citizens of Ville Parle, headed by Mr. Pardi, as their Spokesman waited at Poona, upon the Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government, and that he, after giving a patient hearing, has promised, at the invitation of both the Deputations, to pay a personal visit, at his early convenience, here and also at Ville Parle and satisfy himself as to the justice or otherwise of the respective pro-

SAVE INDIAN FARMERS

S. O. S. To Govt. Of India

The President of the Iron Traders and Consumers' Association has sent the following telegram to the Government of India and Mr. B. Das, M.L.A.—

According to our forecast retaliation by Belgium against Indian raw products has been definitely convinced. Request amending present proposals and thereby guarding the interests of Indian farmers and consumers of iron against the individual interest of a handful of Indian and British manufacturers.

tests and advise Government accordingly.

I have therefore the honour, to request you to treat this, as the protest of the Association and to request, through you, the Honourable the Minister-in-charge of local self-Government, to favourably consider the same and advice H. E. the Governor-in-Council, to have the above Proclamation withdrawn and to direct early steps being taken, to issue the requisite Proclamation, granting the Santa Cruz Unit, an Independent Municipality.

AGAINST AMALGAMATION
After giving arguments against amalgamation the Memorialist concludes:—

"The Association makes itself bold to say, that if Santa Cruz is declared an Independent Unit as requested above, the Independent Municipality would, with the sincere and active co-operation of Government, be able even to achieve the above desiderata, at no distance of time, single handed. I may here be allowed to add, that even if in so doing, heavier temporary taxation has got to be levied from all persons deriving the benefit from these accomplishments, such persons will willingly bear such heavier taxation."

I may further add, that the said amalgamation, if made as proclaimed, in spite of all protests and disregarding all cogent reasons against it, the Bandra Municipality will have at its entire disposal, the surplus balance, amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees (which this Association is informed the N. A. C. of this Unit have accumulated) out of the additional levy of 25 per cent Sanitary cess, recently sanctioned by Government and which the dumb millions have submissively paid for over 5 or 6 years (last past), at the sole expense of the Residents of this Unit, to be disposed of by the favoured Bandra Municipality, in (helping their pet child "Bandra", starving the adopted child "Santa Cruz.")

COLUMBIA STARRING COMBINATION

A new starring combination is promised by Columbia in the persons of Jack Holt and Edmund Lowe, who will make a comedy feature for the company. Both have been teamed with other players in their most successful pictures, Holt with Ralph Graves in "Flight" and "Dirigible"; Lowe with Victor McLaglen in "What Price Glory." "The Cockeyed World" and others. The team of Jack Holt and Edmund Lowe will probably be continued in several other films following their initial production.

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CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION

Training Of Banks' Staff

A Refreshers' Training Class for the staff of the Co-operative Banks was opened on Sunday by Mr. G. P. Mardeswar at the Hall of the Provincial Co-operative Institute. It was held under the joint auspices of the Institute and the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and is intended for the staff of Co-operative Banks in various parts of the Bombay Presidency.

The Class will continue for a fortnight and there will be four lectures daily on different aspects of the co-operative movement, particularly from the practical point of view. The attendance at the Class is fifty, including propaganda officers of the Institute's Branches. Such classes are a common feature of the educational activities of co-operative organisations in the west and even in some parts of India.

As pointed out by Mr. V. L. Mehta while requesting Mr. Mardeswar to inaugurate the lecture series it is, however, the first time that a Refreshers' Class is being held in the Bombay Presidency for the staff of co-operative banks. A number of those attending the Class might have received training in the past, but it was the universal experience that there was a tendency for knowledge once acquired to rust owing to lack of opportunity for refreshing it by studying literature of hearing exposition of co-operative theory and practice. An attempt was being made to rectify their defect by bringing together members of the staff of banks to attend a course of lectures arranged with the assistance of some persons who had made a close study of co-operative problems.

Mr. V. M. JADHAV ENTERTAINED

(From Our Correspondent)

Mr. V. M. Jadhav, Resident First Class Magistrate of Kurla, who is shortly proceeding to take over the charge of his new appointment to the Dewanship of Mudhol, was yesterday entertained at tea party by the Kurla bar.

VILLAGE BURIED UNDER SAND DEPOSITS

Harrowing Details Of Flood Havoc In Assam

NOWGONG, Aug. 23.

Mohichandra Borah, member of the local board and Doctor Jitendranath Bannerjee, member of the Municipal Board, Secretaries of the Nowgong Relief Committee, Nowgong (Assam) have issued the following statement to the "United Press":—

"Harnarayan Baruah, a prominent Assamese Congress worker with others have returned yesterday after more than a month's hard work in the flood affected area. They report appalling distress.

Some villages in Rang Khang are covered entirely by big sand deposits. Kharikhana village is completely buried under sand deposit 7 feet thick, and almost all houses are damaged. The climate is extremely hot.

WHOLE VILLAGE EVACUATED.
"The report about Mandolgaon is still more heart-rending. Not one human being is found to tell the tales of woe and devastation. The whole village is entirely evacuated. Scattered posts and walls only remain to testify the existence of a thick population before the devastating flood wrought the havoc.

Big jungle blocks carried by the flood have wrought greater havoc in this village. People are reported to be taking shelter on the branches of tall trees for days together without food.

WOMAN WASHED AWAY.
During the high floods one woman Kathan Gima aged 40 was washed away while attempting for

safety by catching a wood log.

One Alma Singh aged 25 gave birth to a baby while taking shelter on a tree branch, and the baby was carried away by the water.

"It is reported that children in many villages were kept tied to tree branches to save them from being washed away by floods.

RENDERED NAKED.

"More heart-rending is the tale of young girls who were rendered naked and hiding their shame by means of pieces of rags hung from waist with strings.

The Relief Party visited Birangaatun Rang and some other villages, where distress for cloth is very acute. Some people are reported to be hiding in jungles for want of cloth. The locality is full of jungles infested by wild animals. No responsible person has visited the aforesaid areas before.

ALMOST STARVING.

"Our relief party found these people almost starving. A batch of workers have been deputed for these areas yesterday with cloths received from Mrs. Amrit Kaur Jamlat Singh, Bombay, and cloths purchased locally.

"The funds are so meagre that it is impossible to supply these helpless brothers and sisters with foodstuffs.

"Pray help us to have these half-starved people. Contributions may kindly be addressed to one of the Secretaries of the Nowgong Relief Committee.—United Press.

VICEROY'S FUND TOPS Rs. 58 LAKHS

The following is the further list of donations to the "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund," amount already announced: 1 Dollar: Rs. 58,78,891-9-0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, Hyderabad, Decan	5,000	0	0
The Aden Settlement	2,000	0	0
Thro' the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States (further contribution)	571	11	6
Jullundur Citizens Earthquake Relief Fund Committee (further contribution)	331	7	0
Chitaldroog Municipality, Mysore State	250	0	0

Thro' the Most Revd. Titus Mar Thoma, Syrian Church of Malabar, Tiruvalla, Travancore	244	10	0
Thro' Private Secretary H. E. the Governor of the Punjab (further contribution)	200	0	0
Thro' District Superintendent of Police, Thana	150	0	0
Dasarathi High School, Oising, Dist. Puri	120	0	0
The Municipal Committee, Khushab, Dist. Shahpur	100	0	0
Gachar Merchants' Association, Sitchar	100	0	0
The above including amounts less than Rs. 100. Total	9,454	0	0
Grand Total	1	dollar	55,88,345 14 9

WHY IS INDIA WHAT IT IS TO-DAY?

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai Explains Present Position Of India To Nagpur Students

NAGPUR, Aug. 18. At a largely attended meeting held to-day at the Convocation Hall, the President introduced Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, General Secretary to the Congress Parliamentary Board, as "not only a brilliant lawyer from Bombay who acted for some time as the Advocate General" but "as one of the greatest patriots of the day, who is and who has been a staunch and earnest devotee of that noblest of Indian institutions, the Indian National Congress."

Mr. Desai, who spoke for an hour made the following speech:—
PLEASURE TO ADDRESS STUDENTS

It gives me very great pleasure, to night to come in your midst, particularly as you belong to the University Union, for after finishing my college course, I began my life as a professor in a college. Since I gave up college life I have always been in touch with University education as a part of the body of the Executive of the University Syndicate. I have got merely, therefore, a sort of living relationship with the student world.

But I am one of those who believe—though the idea can easily be overdone—that the youth of the country is the only thing, after all, that matters with its great future. I have always claimed, notwithstanding my grey hairs, that I am in spirit probably younger than most of you present here. But at the same time I am quite willing to concede that in the historical sense the future belongs to you and in so far as any one of us by long experience or learning has got anything to convey to you, it is up to us that we should say so not in the spirit of a teacher, which I do not and cannot claim to be, but in the spirit of continuing the accumulated experience of the past for the benefit of the future.

It is only in that sense of historical continuity that I wish to tell you a few things to-night. I have given no name to the subject for it bears no particular individual name. The only name that I can give is "my experience as a student of the past and as a student of the future." That is what I propose to speak to you about to-night, but let me warn you beforehand against any disappointment as I am not an expert, educationist. There might have been many, I am sure there were, who have addressed you before in the true academic style, whether in literature or in science so let me speak to you as a common man in the street on the art or life, for it is that which matters more than anything else except from the point of view of an expert.

WHAT INDIAN HISTORY MEANS. I am one of those who are trying to see what the Indian history means: not the Indian history as Prof. Sarkar would have it trying to solve the controversy as between Shivaji and Afzal Khan or Akbar's attitude towards religious questions, but trying to solve only a controversy which perhaps is not a part of the Indian history at all either at the Universities or in the colleges although at one time it was a part of the subject.

The way in which I visualise Indian history is—the question that I wish to propound to you is—what is it, that accounts for the present position of India to-day? That is the question to which I do not demand an answer from you to-night, but it is undoubtedly a question which I want you to ask yourselves, not to-night, but as often as you think it your duty to do so. What it is that has reduced India to the position, in which it is to-day, it is up to every detached mind studying Indian history to put that question. That is a question which requires solution for on its true solution depends our future, near as well as remote.

WHY IS IT THAT WE ARE WHAT WE ARE TO-DAY.

It is that sort of feeling, I remember, that Dr. Beasant created in many an audience, at which I happened to be present. I had often thought to myself then, and now I ask you to ask yourselves, "what does it matter what our ancestors were, if we their descendants, are not worthy of their names?" And therefore it is that I have propounded to myself the question "Why is it that we are what we are to-day, and what is it that accounts for it?" I won't deal in any spirit of cynicism or bitterness with the political aspect of a matter which is already bitter enough but I am going to examine the position of India to-day in order that we may understand ourselves in the fullest sense of the term and having so understood it, will be up to our leaders in times to come to so continue to fashion our life,

to mould our conduct and ideas that we may deserve to be, as we claim to be, the true descendants of a race, of which you may justly be proud.

There are many, I am certain, who have studied the Roman history, beginning with the earliest democracy of the first Roman Republic, and there are many also who have studied the history of the Dutch Republic. But at the end of it all, after receiving all those prizes and medals, I ask myself—has it ever occurred to you to ask yourselves the question—has the growth of liberty of England taught a single lesson that you wish to apply to your lives, has the French Revolution taught a lesson that you dare translate into action in your lives? What do these prizes and medals matter of what value are they, if after 150 years of University education, you cannot apply to your own lives, the lesson these struggles for liberty have taught you? Have we applied a single lesson from those struggles for freedom of human mind? Have you ever attempted to examine the genesis of our situation to-day? If you have not I regret to say, the prizes that you have won are for nothing and do not matter at all.

THREE KINDS OF DOMINATIONS OVER INDIA

Again I ask myself, and I ask you, why is India what it is to-day? It is because of three dominations, two of which at least are entirely in our hands, if not all the three. They are, the domination of the Indian mind by its society, the domination of the Indian spirit by its present religion, and the domination of the people by the foreign races. That is the reaction which finds us in the condition in which we are to-day. It is not for the purpose of blaming those who have acquired that domination that I am narrating the simple facts of history but it is for the purpose of making you approach life with some sense of reality.

What boots it to us if you pass all the examinations and get out of the Universities with B.A., M.A., and other degrees if only at the end of all that you have learnt, what I would call, a common stock of secular knowledge such as history, mathematics and science in order that you may comfortably settle yourself in some appointment that it is possible to get and that may fall to your lot?

For, after all, what is the purpose of education? Is it only to acquire some part of knowledge all the time ignoring the greatest aspect of knowledge that is important, that is, the art of life for yourself?

SOCIAL DOMINATIONS. There are three kinds of dominations as I have told you. Let us take the condition of the domination of the Indian mind by its society. What is the duty that you owe to yourself? Are you going to allow yourself to be dominated in every aspect of your lives by the small, narrow, hard, rigid circle to which you happen to belong, or are you going to say that human society on such a basis is but a form of tyranny? The human society which does not rank every single individual member of it as equal to another member is not a society that is based on genuine freedom and you cannot deny—at least I do not deny—that every single effort that is made towards the cause of the enfranchisement of our minds from the domination of the society to which we belong does require our first consideration, for after all it touches every day in our lives. What is the god of young learned Vice-Chancellor conferring a degree upon you, if you do not go back and begin as men, each one of you saying to himself "Henceforth I am going to take my share in the responsibility of freeing my society from the domination by which my society is kept down from its progress?"

Perhaps you are aware, most of you, whether you belong to Hinduism Islam or Christianity, are aware what respect is demanded as a matter of right by every man who puts on the robes of a priest and what you should do to him. It is because our minds have become mechanically subject to the form of religion and have lost the appreciation of its true spirit, its true purpose of the elevation of its true spirit its true purpose of the elevation of the soul and its true and genuine salvation. That is what, in my opinion, and that is how I ask you to look at it, has brought the Harijan movement among us. I never thought that God created religion in order that man may

exploit it for political purposes. That is the true position of India to-day. That is the true analysis of ourselves, and it is only if we analyse it in that way that we will realise the fundamental unity on which we ought to stand.

DOMINATION OF RELIGION.

After having told you of the domination of society, I have told you of the domination of religious aspects. It is not religion. It is but, the shadow of religion, for after all, a church is not a church, a temple is not a temple, a mosque is not a mosque, unless it teaches you the purest form of Faith to reach your God in your own way. It is not to be used for mundane, secular, narrow and lower purposes.

If you fight the first two dominations, I have not the least doubt, that the third will be nearer achievement, if you begin to realise that your society should be based on such a broad basis that it shall recognise no barrier between man and man so long as belongs to India, I am quite certain that freedom in the political sense is a mere matter of effort and time and here I must bring you again to the map of the world with which I began.

FOREIGN DOMINATION.

When I was travelling in Europe, lecturing in France, Switzerland and England, I have frequently been asked this question, "How can India acquire any title for freedom, because India is not a Nation—I will use the expression which is frequently used—it is a conglomeration of heterogeneous people divided by all sorts of ideas which they call religion, speaking numerous languages?" That is what I am told what India is. That is why it does not deserve freedom I began to ask myself "Could it be really as far as that, notwithstanding the degraded condition, the lower condition to which we have voluntarily fallen by allowing ourselves to be dominated in the manner I have pointed out? Sometime ago, in order to be able to answer the question, I told myself looking at the map of the world, "Let me see the democracy that the world admits to be the greatest, the United States of America, the one State which dared to stand against the combined strength of the world. Is there any State on earth which has not a citizen there, is not there a German, an Englishman, an Italian, a Philippine, Japanese and many other races that I can name, except ourselves, for we are international so far as our country is concerned. We belong to all, but nothing belongs to us, not even our own country. That is the United States of America, that is the United States that fought on the side of the Allies in the last war, with such a large proportion of Germans as citizens who fought against their own mother country in the name of freedom.

I told myself that, is whatever way my opponent may look at it—it is to his interest that he should make much of these things—with this illustration before me, he cannot say that we are not a Nation on this ground. At least, it gives me hope, if you carefully study the map of India, from Peshawar down to the southernmost coast of India, you will find at least one common form of civilisation, the great Aryan civilisation. The name of which Hitler is proud to day is the name that belongs to us. Swastik belongs to us, and yet where do we stand as a nation? Wherever I go in India I find a single form of life and thought. I venture to tell you that it is up to you to realise that you are far nearer, each other than many of the Western races, notwithstanding the vast expanse of your country and notwithstanding the fact that you are a one-fifth of the entire human race. You have both intellectual and moral equipment and if you only knew what you were you would not be what you are.

QUESTION OF LANGUAGES. The next question that I ask myself is "What does it matter if we have several languages?" I went to a small country called Switzerland, so small that you can traverse the whole country in a few hours. In their Parliament there are three languages which are talked to-day Italian, German and French. And yet it is perhaps, as small nations go, one of the most cultured and powerful nations in the world. That is the only nation that dared stand neutral in the midst of the great conflict of the world. There the number of languages does not matter, at least so far as the making of a nation goes.

Then I was asked about religion. I was asked this question at Oxford. Fortunately for me, I was standing in the place where John Ridley was burned by reason of his daring to profess his Faith. There is a memorial there. Did England deserve freedom the less because the Catholics and Protestants burn; each other when they quarrelled about religion? And yet this is said to be the greatest

impediment in the day of India claiming to be a single nation!

Do you know how many religions there are in Japan, a country not bigger, probably, than Gujarat? There are at least three religions there and who dare say that it is not a political unit entitled to all honour that a united nation deserves at the hands of the world?

Christianity is divided into at least three parts. It not more, has it come in the way of the freedom of Christian nations of Europe? Did the Protestants and Roman Catholics refuse to fight side by side when it came to a question of freedom of their own countries? Let us clearly understand that by the domination of religion in the lower sense of the term, we allowed ourselves to get into this state of mind. It is up to us to think a little more freely, for unless we think a little more freely, unless we stand united, we will not be respected.

ONLY REQUEST TO AUDIENCE.

My only request to you is that you should learn to remove that domination which now exists and that you must fight so that you may restore your freedom in society, you must fight in order that you may restore genuine faith, you must fight in order that you may be equal to every free man. Begin doing it as early as you can and make it a part of your religion, a part of your duty.

I am addressing you as men who have the future in your hands, as women who have, thanks to the present upheaval in India women have begun to take an equal part in our struggle for freedom—the future in your hands and am appealing to you that you must recreate the India that it deserves to be, that you must give a few minutes every day, notwithstanding your daily struggle for existence, for that is given to every man in the inscrutable wisdom of God, you have got to labour, but in the midst of your labour every one of you must make it a purpose in life—not to make speeches, not merely to pass resolutions not merely to argue, for we have argued enough—to translate your ideas and live up to them in your life. I am sure that you will not disagree with me when I say that there is no man with any spark of manhood left in him who will deny that it is up to every man to fight for his freedom. Therefore, fight for your freedom.

MORAL COURAGE GREAT VIRTUE

There is no greater virtue, in my opinion, than moral fearlessness, moral courage. What else is it that makes that great man, who is physically the most frail and the most unprotected man, the most honoured man and the most powerful man in the world? He has risen above all fear. If only he has got to assert the Truth, he will stop at nothing and he will dare go forward against millions of cannons. Each of you must make it your duty to rise to that height of moral courage. It seems to me that what you require is moral courage. We are not dearth of gentleness. With men like Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir C. V. Raman, and Sir Radhakrishnan, nobody will dare say that we are lacking in intellect.

Ladies and Gentlemen, if I have awakened in you, in every single individual among you, the faith of your liberation, I shall consider that I have not addressed you to-night in vain.

Driven To Inhuman Course By Hunger Pangs

GAUHATI, Aug. 26. That the pangs of hunger at times drive man to adopt an unnatural and inhuman course was demonstrated by the report of one travelling in the flood affected areas, that Dinaram Koch of village Manaha in the district of Nowgong, after remaining without food for 6 days, sold a sister to Khargaram of another village for Rs. 5 and 1 maund and 30 seers of rice.—United Press.

Heavy Rains In Ajmer

AJMER, Aug. 26. Heavy rains have been falling for the last 39 hours. More than nine inches have already fallen, and rains still continue at the time of writing. In addition to Foyasagar lake Anasagar lake has also overflowed, inundating many localities in the town. Many bungalows are completely surrounded by waist deep water. A number of house collapses have been reported but there has been no loss of life or cattle.—A. P.

Visitors to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens have declined in number. This fact is contained in the annual report of the management of the Calcutta Zoological garden for 1933-34. The Calcutta Corporation sanctioned a grant of Rs. 21,904/14 in the shape of remission of municipal rates.—United Press.

SIND LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Applause To Miss Dubash's Spectacular Drives

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Aug. 25. Twelve more matches, including yesterday's unfinished doubles were closed down with decision to-day in Sind Lawn Tennis Championship Tourney. Dhamija in partnership with Shahani scored another victory over Hughes Hallet and Major Green. Blake and Miss Dubash smashed their way to victory over Col. Hawkins and Miss Hinkle. Winners were in a devastating form. Miss Dubash was drawing rounds of applause by her spectacular drives, while Blake brought his brilliant interceptions at the net. Hiranandani, ex-champion won first set over Dyal but shot bolt and after losing second set, retired at the third set. R. C. Daryanani had qualified himself in quarter final singles beating Mr. Ajwani.

The following are the results:

MEN'S SINGLES

J. Dyal beat R. S. Hiranandani 2-6, 6-4.
Retired R. C. Daryanani beat Mr. Ajwani 6-1, 6-2.
Major Green beat G. B. Gan-dhiji 6-0, 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES

B. T. Blake and J. R. Kavasi beat Shildasani and Govindji 8-6, 6-0.
J. N. Dhamija and S. S. Shahani beat Hughes Hallet and Major Green 6-2, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

B. T. Blake and Miss Dubash beat Col. Hawkins and Miss Hinkle 6-0, 6-2.

D. P. Dastur and Miss P. G. Dinsbaw beat A. D. Finney and Mrs. Brooks 6-1, 6-1.
K. Hannah and Mrs. Easy beat Capt. Khan and Miss Shmes 6-3, 7-5.

J. Dyal and Miss M. H. Dinsbaw beat W. Cowling and Mrs. Cowling 6-1, 6-1.

LADIES' SINGLES

Miss M. R. Kavasi beat Mrs. Harrison 8-6, 6-2.

LADIES' DOUBLES

Mrs. Hawes and Mrs. Whittier beat Mrs. Judd and Miss Boyce 6-0, 6-0.
Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Wills had easy walk-over Mrs. Sarcar and Mrs. Penfold.

Heavy Betting Against Cup Defender

(Special Cable)

NEWPORT, Aug. 25. The "Herald Tribune" reports that a heavy commitment of English money has been received by New York House with instructions for it to be bet against America's cup defender when odds reach 5-7 in favour of the defender.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF GONDAL RULER

Rs. 1,75,000 To Be Spent For People's Uplift

(From A Correspondent).

GONDAL, Aug. 26. Gondal was "en fete" yesterday, in connection with the Golden Jubilee of H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhagvatsinhji, who completed his 50th year of his rule. An elaborate programme was drawn out. In the morning prayers in all the temples, mosques and all other places of worship were offered. Salutations of guns, feeding of the poor and the cattle, distribution of sweets with his highness lockets to the children were the other features of the programme. Then the unique function that took place was the "tula" ceremony, i.e., the weighing of the ruler against gold.

The ceremony was started with utterance of Vedic recitals by the Brahmins. The "tula" ceremony took about 20 minutes. After the ceremony was over H. H. held a public Darbar where he was greeted by the public and prominent persons. More than half a dozen addresses were presented to H. H.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

The Huzur Secretary of H. H. announced the State declaration releasing all the prisoners in the State jails. It will be interesting to note the Central Jail at Gondal was holding 135 State prisoners all of whom were released to-day and they were given clothes by the Jubilee Committee.

In the evening women of the State presented an address, expressing their gratefulness and thanks for the compulsory female education introduced by H. H. At 7-30 a grand garden party was held.

The weight of H. H. was 134 lbs, so the gold in proportion is worth Rs. 1 3/4 lakhs which was announced in the Darbar held at noon to be utilized for the uplift of State people.

Plentiful Hat-tricks

At League Football

Record Crowd At Fratton Park

Witness Thrilling Arsenal Play

(Special Cable). LONDON, Aug. 25. Customary heatwave greeted the great kick-off but hardly scorers, very eager to bury the leg-theory, Ashes and other controversies, turned up in full force and gave winter game a fine send-off.

Roughly 700,000 attended the matches, the largest attendance being 55,000 at Birmingham where most exciting local derby was played. Birmingham had better of the opening exchanges. Harris making his first-division debut scored after half an hour for home side. Villa fielded new players Allen and Beeson but the attack was unable to get going.

On resumption Guest put the home-team further ahead. Higgs injured his arm but played on pluckily. Waring reduced lead just before finish.

THRILLS AT FRATTON PARK

Magnetic attraction of costly Arsenal tested the capacity of Fratton Park where 40,000 paid for admission beating the record of 39,088 on the occasion of Cup-tie against Westham in 1929. Bowden opened the account for Arsenal in 28th minute but Eason equalised a minute later.

The play was full of thrills. A few minutes later, Drake headed in and Bastin increased the lead. Rutherford responded on behalf of the home-team just before the interval.

In the second half, goal-keepers were very busy. Worral headed an equaliser just before finish.

HAT-TRICKS GALORE

Forty-five thousand spectators at Tottenham saw the quickest goal scored to-day. Dixie Dean headed in 30 seconds from kick-off but did not claim distinction of scoring the first goal of the season as the start was later than the match in which Lythgoe scored in the first minute for Stockport and celebrated the feat by scoring another four goals—an outstanding individual performance. Jim Hammond, Sussex cricketer, raced up from Eastbourne last night and played for Fulham for whom he brought off hat-trick a feat which he had been endeavouring to do with a cricket ball all summer. Preston, the only promoted club, tasted the sweets of victory, Bargh's only goal lowering Grimsby's colours.

Mighty Newcastle sustained a great fall, being the first experience in the second division, while Sheffield United also made an inauspicious debut in the lower ranks. Hat-tricks were plentiful, others being Yorston (Middlesbrough), Hampson (Blackpool) and Raleigh (Gillingham).

BRIGHTON BEAT BRISTOL

In the third Division (Southern Section) Brighton beat Bristol Rovers by three goals to one.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Birmingham Beat Aston Villa

LONDON, Aug. 25. The following are results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Birmingham 2, Aston Villa 1. Derby 3, Chelsea 0.

HOPWOOD MAKES 151 For Lancs

Results Of County Cricket Matches

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Middlesex vs. Kent at Lord's:—Middlesex 312 (Price 92, Robins 58, Watt six for 95). Kent 78 for four (Woolley 50, not out).

Surrey vs. Lancashire at Oval:—Lancs 343 for five (Hopwood 151, Iddon 80).

Somerset vs. Nottinghamshire at Taunton:—Somerset 211 (Lee 62, A. Staples six for 59). Nottingham 76 for 0.

Hampshire vs. Yorkshire at Bournemouth:—Yorks 342 for nine (Leyland 84, Smalles 75 not out).

Worcestershire vs. Leicestershire at Worcester:—Worcesters 312 (Walters 66). Leicesters 14 for one.

Gloucestershire vs. Essex at Bristol:—Essex 312 (Nichols 116, Boswell 69). Gloucesters 39 for nil.

LEEDS BEAT YORKS

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:

Barrow 8, Warrington 13. Bramley 2, Kelghley 30. Broughton 14, Bradford Northern 10.

Dewsbury 14, Hull 7. Huddersfield 17, Wakefield 12. Hull Kingston Rovers 9, Salford 24.

Hunslet 20, Castleford 10. Rochdale 9, Liverpool Stanley 17.

St. Helens Recreation 26, Leigh 8. Swinton 13, Halifax 6. Widnes 12, St. Helens nil.

Wigan 54, Oldham 27. Yorks 10, Leeds 27.

American Champion-ships Fina

(Special Cable)

GERMANTOWN, Aug. 25. In the American Champion ships final Iott and Stoefer beat Allison and Van Ryn 6-4, 9-7, 3-6 and retained the title.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shrivastav Vad 3, 1930.
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Awwal 16, 1353.
Parsi: Aspadand 25, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 22m.
Sunset: 6h. 59m.
Low Water: 7-12, 19-41.

TUESDAY, August 28.

Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.
Y.M.C.A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "Oxford" by Mr. Frank Morris, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

DAR-UL-MUSLEMIN:—The general meeting of Dar-ul-Muslemin will be held on Sunday (2nd September) in the Hall of the Masjid Shubban-ul-Muslemin (Nasir Building, 138, Nagdevi Street), at 10 a.m.

"IMPORTANCE OF SACRIFICE"—To-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandir of Arya Samaj, Pandit Pardubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture on the "Importance of Sacrifice." All are invited to attend.

GERMAN AND FRENCH CLASSES:—German and French classes will be held every evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Balak-mandir, (near G. I. P. Dada station), for beginners as well as advanced students.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS:—The seventh ordinary general meeting of members of the Institute will be held at the headquarters of the Institute, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m.

MAHAVIRA STUDENTS' UNION:—"Mahavir Students' Union" Prof. F. Correia Afonso will deliver a lecture on "The Art of public speaking" in the lecture hall of Shree Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya on Thursday (30th inst.) at 7 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. M. C. Chagla.

SCOUTS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA:—A lecture with a film called Czechoslovakia Scout movement, will be given at the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association Headquarters, the Chumliat Mehta Scout Hut, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. to Scouts and Non-Scout members by Dr. P. P. Klemens, Consul for Czechoslovakia.

GITA FREE OF CHARGE:—The Gita Frachar Vibhag, Sanjay Amrit Pharmacy Daska (Sakot) writes:—
In conforming with our practice in previous years, we shall commemorate the auspicious "Janam Ashtami" this year again by offering Gita Sar (in Hindi or Urdu Verse) Free of Charge to all those who promise to recite it daily. Applications should be accompanied by a three pice stamp to cover postage.

ELECTION TO B.P.C.C.—The annual election to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (2nd September) in the Byulla (E-Ward) District Congress Committee at Panch Khata, opposite the Khatu Makani Mill, near Byulla Bridge, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

SWAMI AKHILANANDA'S LECTURE:—Swami Akhilananda, Head of the Vedanta Society, Providence, America, will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Bhatkuli Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Tuesday (28th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), the subject being "What India can teach America." Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Viva Villa" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"I am a Fugitive" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Rainbow over Broadway" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Suvarna Mandir" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ruplekha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dukhtar-e-Hind" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Devaki or Krishna-jamma" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"Speak Easily" and "Yankes Don" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Chandu the Magician" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Tarzan, The Apo-Man" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dilara" Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Toofan Mail" Time as usual.
WELINGTON—"Strike it Rich" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"All Men are Enemies" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXETER—"I'll Tell the World" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MONDAY, August 27.
12 noon: Indian Selected Hour, 1 p.m.: Bombay market; Available rates.
European Lunch Time Music.
6-30 p.m.: Light music, Sonibai Mukherjee.
7-30 p.m.: A selection from the Odeon List, 8 p.m.: Empire relay if reception is satisfactory, 8-15 p.m.: General news in Hindi and Commercial News in English, 9-20 p.m.: New Books, By The Bookman, 9-30 p.m.: The Band of the 2nd Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, 11 p.m.: Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

MONDAY, Aug. 27.
7-15: Time Signal from Big Ben, News Bulletin.
7-30: The Society Entertainers: relayed from the Northern Counties Hotel, Portrush, Northern Ireland.
8-30: The Buxton Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Horace Fellows, relayed from the Pavilion Gardens, Buxton.
9-15: Time Signal from Greenwich, A sonata recital by Anthony Collins.
9-45: Dance music.
10-30: News Bulletin.
10-45: The Northern Studio Orchestra, directed by John Bridge, from a Manchester Studio.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNA SA-BHA:—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-I-Mazdayasna Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Bahramore T. Anklesaria will speak on "The Zoroastrian Community: Its Religion, Traditions and Philosophy." Aga Spenta will sing Zoroastrian hymns in Persian. All are cordially invited.

HINDU WRESTLING TOURNEY:—A meeting will be held under the presidency of Sheth Mathuradas Vissani Khimji at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), to-day (Monday) at 9, Wallace Street, Fort, to consider the preliminary arrangement to be made in connection with the forthcoming All-Bombay and Suburbs Hindu Amateurs Wrestling Tournament for Light and Heavy Weight Championships, which are to be held under the auspices of the Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal, during the ensuing Navratri festivals (Dussehra). Those interested in the said Tournament may communicate to the Secretary, Hindu Sanrakshan Mandal, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONGRESS CADETS PARADE CITY

Cover 8 Miles In 2 Hours In Demonstrative "Route March"

"BOMBAY GUIDE" UNDER PREPARATION

Special Exhibit Court For Proper Display Of Khadi Varieties To Be Erected

(THROUGH THE PUBLICITY BUREAU, RECEPTION COMMITTEE)

The Cadets of the Officers' Training Camp were kept extra busy on Sunday, when they were at work since 4-30 a.m. to 8-30 a.m.

All the Cadets were out of their beds at 4-30 and by about 5 they were on their 8-mile Route March. With lathis on their shoulders, the smart-looking would-be officers paraded in formation, Lamington Road, Bhuleswar Road, C. P. Tank, Girgaum Back Road, Charni Road, Carnac Road, Queen's Road, Church Gate Street, Hornby Road, Kalbadevi Road, Opera House, Choupati, Gamdevi, Grant Road, Lamington Road and returned to the Congress House, covering a distance of more than eight miles in about two hours.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESSING. Besides the Camp Commandant and the Assistant Camp Commandant who were in charge of the Route March, a member of the Volunteer Sub-Committee, Sardar Thamas Singh, also joined the Cadets in the march up to C. P. Tank. Dr. N. S. Hardikar, formerly Secretary-General of the Hindustani Seva Dal who had only come to Bombay the previous day, also joined the March. He was satisfied with the progress shown by the Cadets within the short time of ten days during which the training was being given.

SALUTE. Though the Cadets were worn out by the time they reached the Congress House, they readily submitted to further drill and a Flag Salutation was gone through. Dr. N. S. Hardikar unfurled the Flag. The whole function was very impressive. Dr. Hardikar, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferhah and Mr. Gajendranath Sharma addressed the Cadets on the "Tri-Colour." After the speeches there was a March Past and Dr. Hardikar received the salute.

SYMBOL OF NATION. Addressing the Cadets Dr. Hardikar said that the Tri-Colour was the symbol of the nation and all that it stood for. It was a well-known fact of the history of the nations of the world that men have died in fighting for and defending their Flag. The soldiers were the protectors of the Flag of their country. The volunteers of the Congress were the soldiers of the freedom of India. The volunteer officers as much as those under their charge were expected to defend the honour of their Flag, the Tri-Colour, even at the cost of their lives. The Flag which they were honouring was accepted by the All-India Congress Committee in 1931 in Bombay and since then it had come to stay. Many thousands of people had gone to jail fighting under that banner. He wanted them to realise that the National Tri-Colour stood for the freedom of the country.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SONG. The General Secretary of the Reception Committee, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferhah, in a short speech said that there was nothing new that he could tell them. They were the would-be officers of the Volunteers for the ensuing session of the Congress. As such they ought to know what the Flag stood for and what their duty towards the Tri-Colour was. He referred to the song that was sung by all of them and wanted them to understand the significance and meaning of "Iski Shan na jane pave, Chale jan bhale hi jave." Mr. Gajendra Sharma, who claimed to be a volunteer, also spoke and advised the Cadets to follow the good advice given by Dr. Hardikar and Mr. Abid Ali Jafferhah.

"BOMBAY GUIDE"

Suggestions Invited

For the information and guidance of the thousands of delegates and visitors to the ensuing Session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay, the preparation of a "Bombay Guide" has been undertaken. It is proposed to make the Guide as informative and illustrative as possible. The exact nature and contents of the Guide are under consideration. Any suggestions that may be useful in the preparation of the Guide or as to the matter it should contain from those interested are welcome. All communications in this regard should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, General Purposes Sub-Committee of the Congress Reception

on the other resulted in the breakdown of the Second Round Table Conference.

DRIVEN TO IT AGAIN.

In the opinion of Mr. Masani the Civil Disobedience of 1932 was the direct outcome of the pressure from the Government. The arrests of the leaders and the internment of Gandhiji soon after his arrival from England gave fresh impetus to the masses for active work. The jails were again full. A few months later Gandhiji resolved to undergo a fast unto death on the announcement of the Communal Award giving separate electorates to the Harijans. The Poona Pact followed.

GANDHIJI FOR HARIJANS.

Gandhiji's attention, thereafter, turned towards Harijan work and the removal of Untouchability. The leaders were also engaged in Harijan work and the C. D. movement sustained a check. Gandhiji had then to undergo the ordeal of a second fast for 21 days and this led to his release and the subsequent suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement. The Poona Conference of Congress Workers was convened after the fast and mass C. D. was withdrawn in favour of individual Civil Disobedience.

Gandhiji's third fast terminated in his release and his devotional attachment to the Harijan work and anti-untouchability for a period of one year was made known.

PARTIES IN CONGRESS.

At this stage the Delhi Conference of a few leaders, who wanted a change, met early in March 1934 and the suggestions for the revival of the Swaraj Party was put forward. A conference was held soon after at Ranchi and there the leaders decided to revive the Swaraj Party.

In May the All-India Congress Committee met at Patna. The C. D. movement was officially withdrawn and the Congress itself formed a Parliamentary Board. Gandhiji's speech at the meeting had the marvellous effect of clearing all opposition from the Non-Changers. Three groups still existed within the Congress:

1. The majority supported by Mahatma Gandhi for Council Entry and development of Parliamentary Board.
2. The Non-Changers.
3. The Congress Socialist Party.

Since then, the march of events was rapid and coming to the present-day one finds the birth of a "Nationalist Party" on the question of the Communal Award.

STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

Concluding Mr. Masani said, in 1920-21, the Non-co-operation movement which caused panic among the Britishers, remained a mass movement with only enthusiastic demonstrations. It was not actually a C. D. movement. Coming to 1930-31, the movement got strengthened and achieved great demonstrative success. Substantial Muslim support was gained. The Congress campaign was so great and strong that the Government understanding with the Congress was inevitable. Still it should be mentioned that after about a year's wonderful resistance, the movement showed signs of weakening. The Gandhi-Irwin Truce came. The Congress was saved and its prestige accelerated. Over 93,000 men and women were convicted and sent to jail.

In 1932-33 the movement had to face a Government which was determined. In Madras and other provinces arrests were replaced by lathi charges and dispersals, yet convictions numbered a lakh for the whole country, though it was given officially as 80,000 only.

COMMUNAL POSITION.

Answering a query Mr. Masani stated that the communal position in the country was worse to-day compared to what it was in 1927. In 1927-28 the Muslim leaders were prepared to have Joint Electorates if 33 per cent of the seats were reserved for them in the Central Legislature. Due to the intervention and stubbornness of some of the Hindu Mahasabha leaders no settlement could be arrived at. To-day the position was that the Communal Award had done the mischief. The Muslims are out for separate electorates and necessarily the gulf between the Hindus and Muslims towards an agreed settlement on the communal question had grown wider.

R. C. WORKING COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee will be held at the Congress House, to-day (Monday) at 7 P. M. (S. T.).

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

City's Water Supply.

Early last year a bird whisperer in the ears of our City Hydraulic Engineer that there would be shortage of rains in the coming year, i.e. 1934 and at once he got completely nervous. He immediately took steps, of course in the interest of the public, to curtail drastically the City's water supply with a view to make up the loss likely to be caused by the shortage of rains. Although this year's rainy season has proved quite contrary to the expectations and anticipations of the Hydraulic Engineer, it seems he has not yet recovered from his nervousness.

The official statement issued some time ago by the Municipal Commissioner showed clearly that all the lakes are over-flowing and still in certain localities of this City people are made to experience water-famine. Why this is done, only the Hydraulic Engineer perhaps knows! But it would be better if he throws some light on the subject.

Girgaum's Complaint

After the completion of the Tansa lake the citizens of

Bombay were assured of better water-supply and actually for about three years Bombay used to receive water supply for full twenty-four hours throughout the year. But during the past two or three years, on some pretext or the other, the citizens are being deprived of this advantage. During the rainy season at least, when all lakes are reported to be over-flowing, there is no reason or justification for restricting the water supply, as is done at present in certain wards to the annoyance of the residents.

In the whole of the city Girgaum is the most thickly populated locally and at present water is made available there at full pressure only for a few hours in the morning and in the evening. Bombay has had exceptionally good rains this year and surely the hours of water supply at full pressure could conveniently be extended for a few months at least, if not throughout the year. Will any Municipal Councillor, representing "D" Ward take up this vexed question and give some relief to the suffering thousands in this Ward?

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals	H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50	
Calcutta Mail via Cheeki	9 00	
Madras Express	10 15	
Deccan Queen	10 25	
Poona Mail	11 40	
Punjab Mail	13 15	
Nagpur Express	14 40	
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00	
Poona Express	19 10	
Alahabad Express	20 45	
Departures:		
Alahabad Express	7 15	
Poona Express	8 00	
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00	
Madras Express	13 45	
Poona Mail	15 30	
Punjab Mail	16 05	
No. 8 Up Passenger	3 35	
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	5 35	
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45	
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50	
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55	
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50	
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05	
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55	
Departures from Bombay Central.		
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45	
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55	
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35	
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25	
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15	
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30	
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00	
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15	

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe.
Deccan Queen 17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur 17 30
Calcutta Mail via Cheeki 21 15
Nagpur Express 21 30
Madras Mail 22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express 23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Sub-Committee Meetings

The following Sub-Committee meetings will meet at the Congress House to-day (Monday):—
Pandal Construction Sub-Committee 3 P. M. (S. T.).
General Purposes Sub-Committee 5 P. M. (S. T.).
Exhibition Sub-Committee 5-30 P. M. (S. T.).
Lighting and Broadcasting Sub-Committee 5 P. M. (S. T.).
Accommodation Sub-Committee 6 P. M. (S. T.).
Decoration Sub-Committee 6 P. M. (S. T.).

GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (28th inst.) at 6 a.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. S. N. Kanga, B.A., will discuss Wadia's series of lectures that further Mr. Khurshedji J. B. Wadia's series of lectures that it is not proved that the fundamental teachings of Zoroastrianism agree with those of Theosophy.

WORLD PEACE DAY:—Under the auspices of World Fellowship of Faiths and the League of Nations Union (Bombay Presidency) the World Peace Day will be celebrated at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m., Mr. S. S. Patkar, retired judge, presiding.

ENQUIRY INTO "D" WARD ELECTION DISPUTE

The General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. writes:

"Complaints from 'D' (Girgaum) Ward will be enquired into to-day (Monday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Nagindas T. Master, who has been empowered to enquire into the various complaints already admitted from this Ward. Complaints from this Ward are requested to be present at the enquiry with such evidence as they desire to adduce.

The adjourned enquiry of "C" (Bhuleswar) Ward complaints will sit on Monday (27th inst.) at 8 a.m. (S.T.), Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding."

PATHE

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BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1934

UNFAIR TACTICS

When Pandit Malaviya protests that his Party has every right to call itself a Congress Party, he is evidently using the language of a lawyer. He has, indeed, the legal right to use that name. But Sardar Vallabhbhai's objection to the use is solely on the grounds of fairness and honour. The Pandit knows that his party does not represent the Congress in the ordinary sense of the term, that it rather actually fights the Congress at the polls. He knows, too, that the Party is to include some non-Congressmen. In these circumstances it is neither fair nor honourable to mislead the public by calling the Nationalist Party the Congress Nationalist Party. But the Pandit has the temerity to say that his party has better claim to use the designation of the Congress as part of its party's name than the Congress Parliamentary Board itself. This is, indeed, miserable quibbling, not worthy of a man of the Pandit's position. Sardar Vallabhbhai rightly points out that "if every differing group of members within the organisation, while publicly fighting with the organisation, attaches its name to its own party, public mind cannot but be confused. But the Pandit either wants the public to be confused, or persists in his course of action knowing that it will confuse the public. The confusion helps his party. And while fighting the Congress he is not above taking the help of the Congress name. He is, therefore, not likely to listen to the Sardar's appeal to use some other name for his party."

Significant

It is extremely amusing to find the Pandit asking the public to believe that his party "is still anxious to remove the difference which has arisen between it and the Congress Working Committee." Towards that end," he adds, "it has passed a resolution requesting the Working Committee to call a meeting of the A.I.C.C. at an early date with a view to revising its decision in relation to the Communal Award." The Pandit also "ventures to think that if the A.I.C.C. will meet in accordance with the above resolution, it will revise the Working Committee's decision on the Award." We can quite believe the Pandit's anxiety to remove the difference with the Congress by getting the latter to accept his view. But does he seriously believe that the A.I.C.C. will revise the Working Committee's decision? If he does, why does he not requisition a meeting of the A.I.C.C.? Is it not very significant, too, that while so readily appealing to the A.I.C.C. he has nowhere stated his willingness to accept the verdict of that body as final? The Pandit knows but too well that the A.I.C.C. will not support his view. That is precisely why he is not taking any pains to requisition its meeting or why he is not prepared to undertake to accept that body's decision.

Duty Of Electorate

We believe that the Pandit will not accept as final even the decision of the plenary session of the Congress. We believe, too, that his difference with the Congress is not merely with regard to the Award. He and several others like him do not at all like the idea of a Constituent Assembly settling the communal question and the larger one about the country's constitution. He and his party are free to hold their own views on these questions. But when they so directly oppose the Congress views with the help of even non-Congressmen, it is not fair that they should call themselves a Congress Party. However, even as things are, we hope the electorate will be discriminating and will find out who are the real representatives of the Congress and who merely sail under its colours, who are true Nationalists and who use the cloak of nationalism to disguise their communalism.

Senate Debates

The meeting of the Bombay University Senate last week was a record one in more respects than one. Since the advent of the new constitution in 1929, the Senate meetings of our university have never been concluded in a single day, or with the entire agenda finished and disposed of. The meeting last week had twenty items on the agenda, but in a six-hours' session in one day, every item was disposed of, and the meeting was dissolved without arrears being left over. This not only saves considerable sums in the halitage allowance of members but indicates the efficiency and dispatch of the Vice-Chancellor or a healthy change towards an avoidance of bitter controversy, obstructionist tactics, and partisan debates, which cannot but be an effective answer to those critics of the university who want the whole constitution to be scrapped with a view to curtail the powers of the Senate. There is not only "safety in numbers," but there is also a rough sort of a sense of justice, which comes uppermost in such democratic assemblies after a time, that eads them to cut the most baffling Gordian knots by their own peculiar methods, and with the help of their own strange psychology. To restrict their powers would be fatal to the growth of that sense of responsibility—and, therefore, of efficiency and dispatch in business—which are indispensable if all facets of our national life are to develop simultaneously. The actual work done in the Senate was, moreover, not such as to indicate any lack of important problems, or decline of public interest in university affairs. At least two propositions before the meeting relating to the organisation and control of the Matriculation examination, its purpose, and the machinery to work it. The problem of Matriculation, in its dual capacity as an entrance test for the university, and as a coping-stone for the secondary education, is far from solution yet and the Senate has, for the moment at least, avoided coming to grips with it. But whether the Senate consents to institute a separate Board to "hold and control" the Matriculation examina-

tion, directly under the university, and providing simultaneously for this dual requirement or whether or not it reverts to the ancient and obsolete practice of separating the Matriculation from the School Final examination, the former an exclusively university concern, the latter as entirely a department of Government activity,—the fact remains that we can no longer remain content with shelving, or shirking, this problem. And the problem will be all the more acute, if the university authorities carry out in the near future the Senate resolution which enjoins the holding of this examination twice a year. We can understand Government's anxiety to secure a place in any organisation set up by the university for holding and controlling this most important of the university examinations. But if the reasons which actuate Government demand are honestly, and not extravagantly, enforced, there would, perhaps, be no opposition nor suspicion on the part of the Senate to concede their request. But while Government want a direct representation on the Matriculation Board through nomination—fundamentally a most vicious principle in these days, and in relation to semi-public institution like the university,—they also rely on the indirect possession through election of the lion's share of the total seats on Board. Again, though Government seem to desire the university to discharge the double duty of providing a test for entrance to its own portals, as also another for certifying a degree of proficiency attained at the end of the secondary education,—they offer no additional grant to the university—as they used to give ten years ago—for holding and controlling this dual examination. It is doubtful if Government can take over their share of the duty in this examination, as a separate departmental test, without being financially the loser. It is certain that they have neither the experience nor the machinery for a successful control, supervision, and management of this test. There is thus no reason why the university authorities should delay coming to grips with this problem, and indicating to Government, once and for all, the terms on which they could and

PRESS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Remarkable Progress All Round

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

Joseph Stalin has cried the press "the sharpest weapon in the hands of the proletariat." Lenin wrote of the Press: "Capitalism used the newspapers as a means of profit, information and amusement for the rich; as a means of educating the masses, teaching them how to live and build their economy without the aid of their capitalist enterprises. We have destroyed this means of fraud and profit. We have started to make of the newspapers a means of educating the masses, teaching them how to live and build their economy without the aid of their capitalist enterprises. We have destroyed this means of fraud and profit. We have started to make of the newspapers a means of educating the masses, teaching them how to live and build their economy without the aid of their capitalist enterprises."

As soon as the Soviet Regime came into power in Russia it took into its hands the entire Press and publishing work. No private newspaper or book publishing was allowed in the U.S.S.R. Every thing was published through Government institutions, with the permission of the Government and under its direct control.

The work the Soviet Press has accomplished in Russia is of high importance: it will undoubtedly go down in the history of printing as unique. The Soviet Press had the stupendous task of spreading literacy and culture among the masses of the population. It has fought bureaucracy, waged anti-"Kulak" and anti-"Nep" campaigns, furthered the cause of collectivisation and industrialisation of the country, and soldered the 160,000,000 inhabitants of the Soviet Union into one solid unit.

Every branch of life here—industrial, economic, social, cultural—has its own newspapers and journals, in the big towns and cities of the U.S.S.R. In Moscow, for instance, the newspaper "Pravda," is the leading Communist Party paper, issuing 1,700,000 copies daily; "Izvestia," the Government organ, issues 1,600,000 copies a day; "Krestianskaya Gazeta," the agriculture organ, with a circulation of 3,000,000 daily (it has 15,000 peasant correspondents, of which 3,500 are regular correspondents; in 1932 it received 300,000 letters from peasants); "Zaunistrializatsiya" is the organ of industry; "Komsomolskaya Pravda," is the paper of the youth; "Pionerskaya Pravda," that of the children. Similar to these there are the newspapers of the army.

(Continued on page 8).

would continue to discharge this two-fold duty.

As for other matters before the meeting, we had hoped that the proposal of Miss Bahadurji for working out a scheme to provide regular and comprehensive instruction for candidates for public services examinations would be cordially accepted by the Senate, and an attempt made to meet this most crying need of our highly educated young men and women. The field for competitive examinations for entrance into the public services of the country is, unfortunately, limited and what is left of it is rapidly shrinking. But, even so, if the university had led the way in making a regular and comprehensive provision, and there is no lack of resources for our university to make it hesitate in making such proposals,—an excellent example would have been set to the other universities of India, and a guarantee given to the country as a whole that its public services would be manned, not merely by job-hunters and patronage-wallas, but by persons found on a public test to be duly qualified and inspired with the zeal for service, which only "raining in a university atmosphere can impart. We regret, however, that the proposition of Miss Bahadurji could not be allowed to be discussed, as it did not seem to the Vice-Chancellor to fall within the four corners of the University Act. We have no doubt that the Vice-Chancellor's ruling was, technically and strictly, correct, but we cannot help remarking that it is a very narrow interpretation of the letter of the law. When the same authority ruled a proposal to provide some organisation to remedy unemployment among university graduates out of order, and for nearly the same reasons we had felt doubts about the wisdom of such a ruling, even if we had no doubt about its strict accuracy. But when this line of interpretation develops into such restrictions on the powers of the Senate, as the ruling under discussion implies, we think it is time the Act was amended to permit of indispensable expansion of the powers of the Senate.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Threatening War Clouds: Russia's Remarkable Triumphs In Developing Social & Cultural Life Of The People

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Aug. 18.
(By Airmail.)

Three things shook the happy holiday mood of the British politicians and other gentry this week. The Ottawa Agreements chickens have definitely come home to roost. Australia's increased tariff on British textiles has suddenly produced a crisis in the Lancashire cotton trade and a reprisal boycott of Australian and other dairy produce is threatened. Many other industries, besides cotton, are affected. There is already trouble over tariffs and restrictions, trouble over woollen goods, over carpets and many other British manufactures. Running parallel with these difficulties with the Dominions is the development of a campaign in some of the colonies against the economic restrictions imposed on their import systems by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, the Secretary for the Colonies, in the name of Empire unity. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the Ottawa Agreements are not only breaking down but have become a source of dangerous irritation in this country and among the Dominions, and that consequential measures inflicted on the Colonies are bringing an equally anxious situation. The latest development is the direct and open clash between Australia and Lancashire.

Australia's decision to rush up duties on certain classes of textile goods to almost prohibitive heights, amounting in some cases to nearly 100 per cent, has so aroused Lancashire manufacturers that the movement to boycott Australian butter and other dairy products is assuming formidable proportions.

203 members at a meeting of the Bolton and District Grocers' Association have passed a resolution pledging themselves to refuse to stock or distribute Australian produce until the proposed increase in the tariffs is withdrawn.

War Clouds

When we are still not out of the woods from the Lancashire versus the Australian bout over the Ottawa Trade Agreements, war clouds seem to be appearing above the horizon rather too frequently once again. Mr. Baldwin's motor tour through the French fortified zones to Aix-les-Bains has aroused as much interest in London and Paris as did the "purely private" visit recently paid to London by General Weygand, Chief of the French General Staff. Efforts on the part of the French Government and of the British War Office to bring about a close military alliance between the two nations are being recalled. Whatever route Mr. Baldwin chooses on his journey from Namur to the French spa, he will pass over roads constructed at the cost of millions of pounds for French military purposes. The vast French line of forest with its climax in Lorraine will be constantly before him, and as he gets farther south, he will find the Franco-Italian frontier similarly rendered impregnable. Although Mr. Baldwin has not so far applied for an official permit to inspect the fortification at close quarters, he will be able to see more than enough of France's military might. The point on which diplomatic quarrels seized with interest during the week was the presence in

the French fortified zone of M. Lebrun, President of France. He is oddly enough, spending a few days at his old home in Mercy-le-haut, in Lorraine. A private meeting between him and the British politician, in a setting that would bring joy to the heart of every French general was also envisaged as a possibility.

Russia's Triumphs

In the meanwhile, British manufacturers of secondary products such as textiles, motor cars, bicycles, toys, pottery, etc., who are openly hostile to the Japanese penetration of the Empire market have at the same time decided to send through that formidable British trade organisation known as the Federation of British Industries a mission of "friendliness and co-operation" to Japan. Those who are in the know suspect that this is a move by the leaders of British heavy industries who want to discuss arrangements of supply of armaments and ammunitions to Japan.

The Russians are winning great triumphs by the sheer force of their mighty and unparalleled achievements in developing the social and cultural life of their people who were once illiterate and backward but are now making phenomenal strides in building up complete industrial independence of the Soviet Union. The medical and educational care which the Soviet Union are taking of their children and women is winning the admiration of the representatives of all countries who have begun to realise that a war on the Soviet Union on political grounds must now

(Continued on Page 12)

Frankly Speaking

"JEWS" AGAINST JEWS

German Jews, or rather the Jews who are still in Germany, have protested "violently" against the "blackmailing" resolution of the Nazis seem to have dropped the word "atrocity" for the time being of the Jewish Conference at Geneva. We have little sympathy with Zionism and the "rootless Zionists" who, helped by others are re-grafting themselves into the soil of Palestine by supplanting the innocent and poor natives of that country. But the fact remains that Jews have been subjected to ruthless treatment under Hitlerism. The Nazi campaign of Jew-baiting has been positively revolting. And it is ludicrous to characterise Jewish reaction as "blackmailing." The protest of the "National League of German Jews" proves that the Jews still in Germany are as terror-stricken as the rest of their countrymen. And, then, there are Jews and Jews, as, for instance, there are Indians and Indians.

ALL FOR PRESTIGE

The whole country will agree with Mr. Nariman that the Bombay Government, after a good deal of significant delay, have refused the use by the Congress of the reclamation grounds for "filmy and untenable" reasons. Mr. Nariman effectively exposes the hollowness of official anxiety about sanitation and traffic difficulties. If Military stables, H. O. R. and Nine Nights Fetes can be accommodated without any difficulty, so can the Indian National Congress. What then is the real point in the refusal? Is it not the fear that such a gathering of the Nation's representatives, if allowed to be held in the Fort area, would prove detrimental to "Prestige"? There is no doubt that the implications of this refusal are, as Mr. Nariman says, "serious and humiliating enough" for the people of this country. But they are not complementary to the bureaucracy either.

COURTING DISASTER

Europe's most powerful and influential man, Signor Mussolini, has provided a week-end sensation by his war speech. It has, no doubt, aggravated the situation. But the Italian Dictator has only proclaimed with decisive downright bluntness what others have been saying in soft and less

nerve-racking tones. Only a few weeks ago, Sir Philip Sassoon, Britain's own Under Secretary of State for Air, told an audience of fellow-Conservatives:

"To-day all the factors pointing to peace were counting less and less every year and the situation was less stable than at any time since the war. It would take very little to tip the balance."

In the name of war-preparedness they are all raising alarms and bringing the horrible menace nearer.

UNREASONING PATRIOTISM.

"No one, in Europe," said Signor Mussolini, "wants war, but war is in the air and might break out at any moment." That is the tragedy. No one wants it and every one is courting it. They all know that the "fighting front" in the next war will comprise every single acre of territory, that within a few hours capitals will be laid waste, populations destroyed and whole countries reduced to utter ruins. Yet they will not avoid it. As Lloyd George, who knows better than many, said quite recently:

"Patriotism has lost its reason in all lands. It is raving with suspicion and downright fear of the very evils it is helping to create."

This is said to be the age of civilization, and its prominent feature is worse than that of the primitive age: struggling for existence through self-destruction.

DO GOVERNMENT CARE?

It is not very surprising to learn that Belgium is extremely dissatisfied with the preference given by the Government of India to British Steel. That preference, the country fears, will eliminate from the Indian market its products which totalled in recent years to one-million Belgian francs. Our trade with the country has so far been highly beneficial to us; for while our annual imports from it are worth only Rs. 30,000,000, our exports are worth Rs. 44,500,000. Belgium naturally resents any action calculated to increase its adverse balance of trade with us. It is even reported that industrial circles there are considering the possibility of boycotting Indian goods. But we doubt if the report will perturb the Government of India, whose first con-

cern seems to be to make sure of British preference at all cost.

BIHAR'S PLIGHT

Misfortunes are coming thick and fast on Bihar. While the distress caused by the earthquake continues, the people's misery is further increased by the ravages of floods. Several towns and villages on the banks of the Ganges, the Sarju and Sone have been either washed away or are under water owing to these rivers being in flood, and many more towns and villages are threatened with a similar fate. A redeeming feature of the situation is that the well-organised Central Relief Committee, started in connection with the earthquake, has already begun relief work in the affected areas and it is to be hoped that the Government, too, will be equally prompt and earnest in their relief measures. It is superfluous to add that perfect co-operation between official and non-official efforts must be maintained in dealing with the emergency.

HINDUSTANI MUSIC

When Mr. Jayakar, as President of the Fifth Maharashtra Music Conference, stressed the unifying force of Indian music he stated an elementary truth; but the pity of it is that the cultural unity achieved by the art is not adequately followed up in in other spheres, and even the full unifying influence of Hindustani Music is confined to the few who understand and appreciate its beauty and grandeur. Though no Governmental encouragement has been given to it, the system can still hold its own against any other system in any other part of the world and in several respects beat it hollow. And those Universities which have failed to give the art the attention it deserves only betray their scandalous incompetence to appreciate its merits as a Fine Art.

PRESS VIEWS

Bengal Congratulated

We congratulate Bengal Congressmen on the unequivocal reply they have given to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's many-sided persuasive appeal. They appreciate his services to the nation as well as the courage he has shown on the present occasion by openly breaking with the Congress. But they recall that this is not the first time he has broken with the Congress and gone against it and formed an independent party for



In his statement on Government's refusal to permit the use of the Reclamation grounds Mr. K. F. Nariman protests that:— "...a barren and useless strip of waste, unoccupied and isolated land, that has cost millions of tax-payers' money to reclaim, could not be made available, even for the most powerful representative organisations in the country, only for a few days..."

But this is one of the reasons. The venue would have provided an ever-ready theme and argument for effective oratory frequently during the few days.

ENGLISH MUST BE REPLACED

Mr. Kelkar's Plea For Vernacular As Medium Of Instruction.

Hear, Hear and all that; but the difficulty is to find a language which will be: (1) universally acceptable, and (2) sufficiently Democratic Swarajist.

Bori Bunder's introduction to Mr. R. Jayakar's picture published yesterday is "Lawyer-Mustachian".

We heartily say "Amen".

Quite seriously, his splendid presidential address at the Music Conference makes us regret and regret deeply that Mr. Jayakar should have inflicted on much suffering politics what was meant for Indian music and culture. There's yet time Chuck it.

Indian agriculturists are so de-casted from Zanzibar although Arab land-holders will not be molested. This we regard as a very fair dispensation. The Arabs are entitled to the land to make up, however, poorly, for their bad luck in being outside the Imperial fold.

"A war between Russia and United States is unthinkable" declared the Finance Minister of Japan.

It naturally couldn't be otherwise. The Minister's thoughts at the moment were concentrated on Japan.

A determined effort is being made to lessen the noise of London streets. We trust Downing Street, Westminster and—yes—Fleet Street (specially Printing House Square and Carmelite Street) will not fail to co-operate with the Ministry of Transport.

There seems to be an open conspiracy among certain Bengal papers to malign the police of the country—and even the Governor of Bengal.

CULT OF VIOLENCE IN MADRAS.

Police Administration. Another actually prints the following:—
TERRORISM AND C. D. MOVEMENT.

POLICE WORK PRAISED

Bengal Governor's Speech, At Dacca

The contagion seems to have spread South also. But the "Madras Mail" being Anglo-Indian, devotes itself to the Judiciary as thus—

PACOTS USE BOMBS TO PREVENT CHASE.

TINNEVELLY JUDGE PRAISES PLUCKY VILLAGERS

7 Men Jailed.

On the Golf course at St. Andrews a "golfer" drove a ball which struck another player and lodged between his armpit and the shoulder strap of his golf bag". It just shows how this bodiliness business is spreading. No, don't ask us what happened to the human bunker or how the driver got out of it.

"I was a fool when I married you." "I guess you were, but I was so infatuated at the time that I didn't notice it."

fighting Congressmen Panditji in days gone by figured as a member of the Responsivist Party and put himself forward as one of the Congress Independents whose collisions with Congressmen at polling booths cannot fail to be remembered by many of us. The truth is he wants to have everything in his own way and has not got the patience of a Congress fighter—nor the single-mindedness of a Congressman.—"Forward."

Secret Police In Nazi Propaganda

PASTORS PROTEST & GET IMPRISONMENT

Fight For Religious Liberty Begins In Germany

BERLIN, Aug. 25. The fight for the religious freedom in Germany reached a stage which is causing both the Catholics and the Protestants the gravest anxiety. Though the Catholics expect a period of comparative freedom from interference until the 15th of January next, the date for the Saar plebiscite, for which Herr Hitler needs votes of the predominantly Catholic population of Saar, leading Catholics fear, despite official denials, that after the Saar plebiscite, plans to amalgamate Catholics, Protestants and Neo-Pagans in a single Reich Church would be put into force.

SECRET POLICE BUSY. Meanwhile the members of Pastors Emergency League are daily being summoned before the special department of the Secret Police of Berlin and cross-examined with regard to their attitude towards Reichsbishop Mueller, the Aryan clause, Church and the Nazi state.

"REICHSBISHOP UNTRUSTWORTHY."

They answer practically unanimously that Mueller was untrustworthy, his position unconstitutional, his Government illegal, that Christ was Jew and that they unreservedly support the Hitler regime in all worldly matters.

A number of pastors have been imprisoned and others forbidden to communicate with congregations—Reuter.

BIG BOOST

FOR HITLER

Gigantic Saar Demonstration Of Loyalty At Coblenz

COBLENZ, Aug. 25. People are pouring into the city throughout the day from Saar and all parts of Germany to participate in the gigantic Saar demonstration of loyalty at which Herr Hitler and Herr Von Papen will speak to-morrow.

City buildings are almost hidden by the Nazi Imperial flags and bunting. Over 200 special trains bringing participants who

start at 6 a.m. march to the Fortress at Ehrenbreitstein where they will be accommodated in a huge field. In the past five days 140,000 runners speeded relays from all parts of the country, carrying messages of loyalty to Saar. A message from the Isle of Rugen was brought to the mainland by swimmers, that from Heligoland by sailingboat, that from Zugspitze, Bavarian Mountain peak was handed down by expert climbers.

All messages will be handed to Herr Hitler during the demonstration at the end of which 10,000 carrier-pigeons will be released, followed by fireworks display and illumination of the old Fortress. —Reuter's Special.

Bikaner's Ban On Self- Respect Of Man

Bombay Condemns Draconian Legislation On Anvil

"The public have not at present the slightest idea as to whether decent people will be required to go and report before entering the Bikaner State of their arrival to petty officials and dance attendance on them, as a result of the Bikaner Foreigners Bill; when they know it, they will recognise what the proposed Bill will mean to the freedom and dignity of a person," declared Raja Bahadur Govindlal Pillai, presiding over a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Marwari Sammelan, the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association and the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association on Sunday evening.

Strong speeches protesting against the proposed legislation to be introduced in the Bikaner State, known as the "Foreigners Bill", were made at the meeting.

The hall was over-crowded, and among those present were Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Jannadas M. Mehta, Amritlal Seth, Iswarbhai Patel, Kanilal Kalantri, Ramdev Potdar, Niranjan Sarma and Govinddas Malpani of Jubbulpur.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Govinddas Malpani and seconded by Mr. Niranjan Sarma and supported by a large number of speakers was unanimously passed:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, including the people of Rajputana, views with serious apprehension the effect of the proposed legislation in Bikaner called the 'Bikaner Foreigners Bill'. They fear it may be used to suppress the political progress of the people of the State towards representative institutions leading to responsible government and hence request the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Sahab of Bikaner to drop the said Bill."

The president in his opening remarks said that they had met to protest against the proposed Bikaner Foreigners Bill which would enable the State to remove any so-called "foreigner" and to prescribe certain routes and procedures to be followed by those entering the State. Similar

legislation existed in British India and the present Bill was based on the British Indian Law. In British India, the States people are considered as foreigners, and in the States by the proposed legislation, British Indians would also be considered as foreigners observed the speaker.

But even in British India, provisions of such Bill's were not rigidly applied; for the States people did not report to any authority on entry into British India. Any British Indian had never dreamt of giving information of his arrival in the State to the State officials. But if the provisions of the Bill were enforced such people going into the State would be submitting themselves to this additional humiliation of reporting themselves to State officials.

The speaker recalled how Mr. Manilal Kothari was kept out of British India. The same thing would happen, declared the speaker with regard to "so-called" foreigners entering the State, who would effectively be prevented from entering the State by enforcing such humiliating conditions attached to the Bill as no decent man could comply with.

Sit Govinddas Malpani, in moving the resolution, observed that the proposed Bill belonged to the same category of repressive laws as the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act or the Rowlatt Act, because there were such Acts in British India. It did not follow that the States should follow in the foot-steps of British India. Whenever such laws were passed, things promised and said by the authors of such Bills were conveniently forgotten. "I perceive a time, where there would be no States and where various parts of the country would be bound with one another as in the United States of America," concluded the speaker.

Mr. Niranjan Sharma who seconded the resolution said that Bikaner was the first State to introduce such a "hotch-potch" legislation. There was no emergency, no sedition, no revolution, which invoked such a reactionary

Russo - American Deadlock

(SPECIAL CABLE.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 25. America's demand for adequate compensation for the properties of American citizens and corporations to the value of 500 million dollars alleged to have been confiscated under the Soviet Nationalisation Law 1918 is the rock whereon the Soviet American debts negotiations at present are stranded.

The Secretary of State declined to accept the counter-proposal made by the Soviet.

'ASSOCIATION OF ENGLISH MARTYRS'

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, Aug. 25. The existence revealed to-day of an Association of 10,000 Catholics of Britain and British Empire pledged to pray every day for the conversion of England to the Catholic Church.

The organisation is called the Association of English Martyrs and headed by the members of the English Church Rome. Its secondary aim is to obtain canonisation of English Catholics martyred for their faith, who hitherto have not been honoured by the Church.

ASPIRANTS FOR U. S. CUP HONOURS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEWPORT (Rhode Island), Aug. 25.

A Yankee yacht which had hitherto been an underdog among the aspirants for America's Cup honours, is to-day a leading contender for the defence of the cup as a result of her victories over both her rivals namely Rainbow and Weetamoe, while Rainbow has defeated Weetamoe in one of the trial races.

Meanwhile, Sopwith's Endeavour appears to be the most dangerous challenger that the Cup defender has ever been called upon to face.

International Conference On Rules Of War

BRUSSELS, August 24.

The Belgian Government invited all nations to participate in the International Conference on Rules of War probably next June at Brussels. —Reuter's Special.

piece of legislation.

The agitation regarding the Bikaner political prisoners was a reminder of all that was going on in that State.

According to the speaker the motive behind the Bill, if anything, was to protect the Bikaner State from the British Indian Swaraj movement, which could not but have its repercussions in the State also.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi pointed out that it was pitiable that the public did not think much about the plight of the people in the Indian States. It was quite becoming of a prince, who supported the move for an All-India Federation in the R.T.C. to introduce this legislation. She appealed to women to take up this cause so that the protest might be effectively voiced and men be spurred on to make greater efforts towards defending their rights of freedom.

Mr. Amritlal Seth, in a strong speech, criticised the State for sponsoring the legislation, while only some months ago, His Highness had declared in the Round Table Conference that he was "an Indian patriot first."

Mr. Jannadas Mehta referred to the diplomatic abilities of the Ruler, who, however, thought the speaker, conveniently set aside all considerations and proposed to bring forth this Bill for his subjects as well as the outsiders. Whenever matters relating to his subjects cropped up, His Highness suspended all his statesmanship.

All the same, the speaker wanted to remind the Bikaner State regarding the proposed legislation, that even if Lord Willingdon visited the Bikaner State, he might have to obtain permission from the State officials under the Act, permitting entry into the State, for whatever be his position, the Viceroy, according to this legislation, could not help being a foreigner.

Mr. Ramdev Potdar also addressed the gathering.

After the President's concluding speech, the meeting dispersed, with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

ELECTIONS FOR ASSEMBLY Position Of Unity Board And Jamiat-ul-Ulema

Syed Zakir Ali, Secretary of the All-India Muslim Unity Board, has issued the following statement regarding the position of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, Delhi:—

Adverting to the statement of Maulana Ahmed Sayeed, Secretary Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, Delhi, it is incumbent on me to clear the position.

The resolution of the Working Committee of the Jamiat regarding the conditions on the fulfilment of which the Jamiat, as a body, could support the candidates put up by the Unity Board for the Legislative Assembly consisted of two parts. The first was regarding the attitude of the Board in respect of the Communal Award, the White Paper and the repressive laws, on which points, a complete unanimity was arrived at and the view has been incorporated in the manifesto. The other part consisted of certain obligations in respect of religious matters.

'The Board is anxious that the candidates put up by it should be pledged to protect the Islamic 'Shariat' and to oppose all interference in it, and in case of any matter affecting religion coming up before the Assembly, the Board would consult the 'Ulema' of the two Jamiat, who are the members of the Board and instruct its members in the Assembly accordingly, the members of the Shia Community being, of course, free to consult their own 'Ulema'.

The Board could accept no further obligation. It could neither bind itself to the decisions of any one Jamiat (because two Jamiat are already represented on the Board), nor could it bind itself to the decisions of any religious body outside the Board as it would be impracticable.

Since the attitude of the Board did not appear to the representatives of the Delhi Jamiat to satisfy the conditions laid down by its Working Committee, they decided to withhold their support as a body to the candidate put up by the Board. The Delhi Jamiat is, however, still represented on the Board and the Board will in all matters affecting religion, consult the 'Ulema' within it. The advice of the 'Ulema' of the Delhi Jamiat also, who are members of the Board would always be utilised.

Maulana Abdul Hamid, Propaganda Secretary of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, Cawnpore, in a statement to the Press, says that the Jamiat is working in co-operation with the Muslim Unity Board, and is ready to do everything in its power to bring about harmony between the various sections of the Muslims. The Jamiat will see that the Muslim candidates for Assembly nominated by Muslim Unity Board are complying with the religious commands in matters pertaining to religion, in the Assembly.

KHADI CLAUSE IN CONGRESS ELECTIONS

Sri Prakash's Recommendation To U. P. Committee

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Mr. Sri Prakash, a member of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee, who had been appointed by the Council to dispose of the objections lodged in connection with certain Tehsil Congress Committee elections, of

QUIT GERMANY IN 24 HOURS!

Dorothy Thompson Protests Against Berlin Police Order

(Special Cable) BERLIN, Aug. 25.

The American journalist Dorothy Thompson, wife of the novelist Sinclair Lewis, who is staying here for the past week was ordered by the secret police to leave Germany within 24 hours on grounds that her "numerous anti-German publications in the American press, which for reasons of national self-respect makes it impossible to grant her further hospitality in Germany."

The German Consul-General informed that the order was based chiefly upon an interview Dorothy Thompson had with Herr Hitler in 1932.

Mrs. Thompson in an interview to "Reuter" said: "I protest against the charge that anything I had written emanated from hostility to Germany."

American journalists are urging the Ambassador to take action in the matter.

Allahabad Distt. gave his decisions yesterday after making inquiries during the preceding few days at Allahabad.

One important ground in which the validity of the elections was challenged was that the rule requiring that only such voters would be permitted to vote at the elections, who not only wore Khadi at the time of voting but were also habitual wearers of Khadi, was disregarded. The election Commissioner, Mr. Sri Prakash, was, however, precluded from adjudicating upon that issue because he was directed by the council to accept as final the decisions of the returning officers given on that point on the spot.

The Congress Working Committee recently passed a resolution suggesting the strict enforcement of the rule about the voters being habitual wearers of Khaddar and accordingly, it is said, the election officer was faced during inquiry with objections against the propriety of the orders of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee precluding the election commissioners from adjudicating on the objections alleging that persons who were not habitual wearers of Khaddar were allowed to vote. Mr. Sri Prakash felt bound by the orders of the Council, but he decided to forward the objections on the point to the Council for consideration.

Mr. Sri Prakash, however, did realise the necessity of the rule about the voters being habitual Khadi-wearers being amended, so as to be made more practicable. He has, therefore, decided to recommend to the Council, in the light of the experience gained during the inquiry about Allahabad elections, to provide for more practical rules about Khadi.

He has suggested, it is understood, that either such persons should be enrolled as members of the Congress as were habitual wearers of Khaddar or every member of the Congress, enrolled, should be permitted to vote at the elections, but only such candidates should be elected as were habitual wearers of Khaddar. These suggestions appear to have been made to get over the difficulty in deciding at the time of polling if those who were voting were habitual wearers of Khaddar or not.

Saar Stands In Way Of Franco-German Peace

BERLIN, Aug. 25.

Herr Hitler was tumultuously welcomed by Nazi crowds when accompanied by Dr. Goebbels he arrived by motor boat from Cologne at the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein near Coblenz this afternoon to launch the German campaign for the return of Saar in view of the plebiscite thereon on January 1, next.

Herr Hitler in a broadcast speech declared: "If the world outside Germany attacks us it is because we are defending the interest of our people. The international clique wants everything that harms us but I tell the grumblers nothing will ever force us down. In no circumstances shall we ever capitulate. The greater our distress, the greater our strength. The German people will survive the next 1,000 years as they survived the past."

Herr Hitler denounced the anti-Hitlerites in Saar as unworthy to be called Germans. He compared them to Judas and declared that despite Judas, Christianity prevailed and despite anti-Hitlerites in Saar their movement would prevail.

Addressing the Saar people Herr Hitler assured them that when the hour came they would be welcomed into the Fatherland. The German policy with regard to Saar would be reconciliation regardless of former party membership and the improvement of the economic foundations of Saar which they would chain more closely to the German Reich. The Saar question was the only one still open between Germany and France and once it was settled he hoped they would be able to conclude a sincere peace with France.

Herr Hitler referring to the church disputes denied that Germany was drifting away from Christianity and said that on the contrary they made it clear cut between politics and religion. The State protected religion for political purposes. —Reuter.

Bihar's Misfortune

One More Hit In Shape Of Floods

Patna Embankments Save From Being Submerged

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Aug. 26. Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued the following bulletin on behalf of the Central Relief Committee:—

"It is the misfortune of Bihar to have another trial in the shape of heavy floods which are devastating large portions of the province.

NORTH OF GANGES WORST AFFECTED.

"The area worst affected by the earthquake was mostly north of the Ganges, although Patna, Monghyr and parts of Shahabad, Gaya and Bhagalpore districts had also come in for their share of suffering. Floods which were reported some weeks ago and effects of which have not yet altogether disappeared, were in the north Gangetic valley. During the last two days the Sarju, the Ganges and the Sone rivers have simultaneously risen. It is reported that the water level was almost the same, if not actually reached or exceeded in some places as the disastrous floods of 1923. Full reports are not yet available, as the places worst affected are inaccessible.

IMMENSE HAVOC IN CHAPRA.

"The following details are, however, available:—

In Chapra district which has both the Sarju and the Ganges as the southern boundary, the havoc all along the southern side, right from the westernmost point down to the easternmost limit, right from the westernmost point line is reported to have been breached between Sonpore and Chapra and at several places. It is also said that there is a breach between Chapra and Revelganj, although there is no confirmation of this news, Chapra is thus cut off on the east from Patna, Muzaffarpore and all other towns of Bihar and on the west side from Benares and Allahabad.

"The latest report, received last evening shows that the water is flowing in the town and is still rising. A man who reached Patna to-day by the steamer from Chapra says that there were boats playing in the streets to-day. As regards Arrah, the Turkul 'bund' which used to protect it against the Sone floods was breached yesterday, and so also was the canal embankment last night at about 9 p. m. Water entered the town, but fortunately there is not as much force this time in the current as was in 1923 and consequently there has been less damage to houses.

NO DANGER TO PATNA.

"The Patna town would have been deep under water as the level of water in the river is very much higher than the level of the great portion of the town, but fortunately, it is protected by the embankments, which are keeping the water back, but are being subjected to very severe strain on account of the high level of water.

"News has come from the district town of Daltonganj that the river Koll has arisen, and a portion of the town is under water. So much about the towns.

PEOPLE ON HOUSE TOPS.

"The position of villages is very pitiable. Reports have been received that in many places in the districts of Shahabad, Saran and Patna people are to be seen on house tops and trees. The current is so strong, specially near the confluences of the Ganges and the Sone and the Ganges and the Goghra that it is difficult to take even the steamers up the stream, not to speak of the country boats. Rescue work is, therefore, very difficult. Judging from the number of animals and floating roofs, which are being carried along the river course it is apprehended that there must have been considerable loss of life to both human beings and animals. But there is no information, villages along the Ganges have practically been badly struck.

RELIEF COMMITTEES WORK.

"Frantic appeals for help have been received from villages in the districts of Muzaffarpore, Darbhanga, Bhagalpore, Monghyr and Gaya. Floods were expected in northern districts as a result of the earthquake and they visited them and caused much damage. Portions which are now being selected for the special fury of the nature were less affected by earthquake than other north Gangetic places. They are now however being brought in line with them. The Bihar Central Relief Committee had provided against the floods in north Gangetic places and has been put to starting flood relief organisation on an extensive scale in this new area.

"It is difficult enough to get boats, but even more difficult it is to transport them to places where they are needed. Workers in the affected portions have been asked and authorised to take immediate steps to render help and relief parties are working amidst great difficulties in and round about Arrah.

Other parities have covered the line of devastation to considerable extent in the district of Saran. Several parties have been sent out in various directions from Patna. As it was not possible to send relief from Patna to villages across the Ganges in the districts of Muzaffarpore, Darbhanga and Monghyr, relief workers in those districts have been asked to reach the affected places.

ARWAL TOO, NEEDS RELIEF.

"Arwal in the district of Gaya is also badly hit and arrangement is being to send relief there.

"Independently of these rivers, the river Kosi is causing havoc in Supaul and Madhupura in North Bhagalpore. No detailed information has been received."

FRONTIER CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's Brother

BANNU (By Mail).

It is understood a reply is expected from Dr. Khan Sahib, elder brother of the Frontier Gandhi and a State prisoner at Hazaribagh, in a day or two, as an urgent reminder is said to have also been sent to him to secure his consent to stand for Assembly election on Congress Parliamentary Board ticket.

It is confidently believed that no body would oppose him in the province, because besides the powerful backing of the Congress he commands immense personal influence throughout the province and being an out-and-out nationalist, he is very popular with Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs alike.

The legal opinion is also clear, because there being no conviction against him, he can contest the election notwithstanding his detention, although it is hoped the Government will release him forthwith to be on the spot to direct the election campaign.

But if, unfortunately, some obstacles are placed in his way it is expected Khan Sahib will

Khan, son of the worthy father or some other suitable candidate from the Congress camp, will be set up on the Parliamentary Board ticket.—United Press.

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Wanted Fair-Play In Municipality

POOR EMPLOYEES' CLAIMS IGNORED

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The methods of retrenchment followed by the Bombay Municipality are indeed curious. From the reputation which it enjoys as a sober and sensible body always anxious to keep the standards of administration above reproach, one would conclude that its first concern was to hold the balance even as between the interests of the lower staff and the higher staff. It has certainly given grooves in the past that it is actuated by considerations of fair-play and justice in the matter of reconciling the interests of the various cadres in its service. The principle of the graduated progressive cut which it adopted two years ago was a wholesome measure in that the incidence of cut was evenly distributed according to the capacity of the different cadres to bear the sacrifice. While this is all creditable to the Municipality yet instances are not wanting which go to show that it is not incapable of being swayed by considerations of tenderness for the top-dog. These instances have recently multiplied in too glaring a manner and have to some extent overshadowed its former reputation. Its decisions in the matter of fixing the salary of the Legal Assistant and extending the services of the Health Officer provide irrefutable testimony to the fact that it does not always weigh justice in golden scales. The way in which it has treated the case of 'new entrants' to Municipal service stands in sharp contrast with its concern for the higher officer. The case of these 'new entrants' is that they cannot in any sense of the term be considered 'new' as they had been recruited before the Standing Committee Resolution of 1931 which stated that the new scales should be applied to 'new entrants' only. Even the Government have decided that new scales are applicable to those who have been recruited after the passing of a certain G.R. The higher executive, however, preferred to put their own construction upon the Standing Committee Resolution and huddled all those that were not permanent on the date of the Resolution into new grades. The matter went up to the Corporation who opted in favour of the employees. The Standing Committee have, however, stuck to their decision, which is obviously in defiance of the recommendation of the Corporation and an injustice to the employees continues. While higher officers of the Municipality can manage to have things their own way and can readily command the support and sympathy of the Corporators, the poorer classes of employees find it difficult to have their voice heard even though justice and equity are on their side.—Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY.

Okha Salt Works

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Referring to your correspondent's letter appearing in today's issue, please allow me to correct the figure given therein regarding the Okha Salt Works. The output of the Okha Salt Works is nearly 50,000 tons this year and not 35,000 tons as reported by your correspondent. The Okha Salt Works are the largest sea salt works in India employing from 1200 to 1500 workmen. These men are drawn from famine-stricken districts of Kathiawar and my pioneer industry claims to-day as one of the largest employers of labour in Kathiawar. The last year's production is to be increased this year to very nearly double the figure to fulfil the quota granted to it by the Salt Marketing Board at the Conference held in Bombay to-day. I therefore claim that Okha has very successfully fulfilled its obligations in helping to make India self-sufficient in her supplies of salt.—Yours, etc.

KAPILRAM VAKIL.
August 25.

"A Danger To Citizens"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Mr. Borgawker's letter appearing under "Readers' Views" in the issue dated 20th instant of your paper under the above heading with two suggestions for the welfare of the citizens of Bombay consequent upon the accidental death of a coolie who stepped over a plantain skin leads one to wonder what guided Mr. Borgawker to select the teachers for the charitable work of picking fruit skins in the

streets. As he failed to elucidate this point, his suggestion about the teachers to be chosen for picking out skins appears not only unfeasible but ridiculous. Also, for following among other reasons:

1. Teachers are very meagerly paid and to supplement their income they have to give tuitions. This leaves them very little time and energy to look after their families even.
2. There are Social Workers' Classes in Bombay reference to which is made by Mr. Borgawker himself.
3. There are Boy Scouts Troops in Bombay, members of which are seen parading in streets on Sundays.
4. There are various Volunteer Corps, members of which are seen freely moving on Sundays.

Personally I do not want to suggest the name of the Groups No. 2, 3 and 4, but want to know why Mr. Borgawker selected the Group No. 1, in the face of the other 3 groups, members of which have more leisure and less worries and whose solemn vow is always to serve the public.—Yours, etc.,

P. J. TIPNIS.

Need For Balanced Diet.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—While the controversy whether flesh food is superior or vegetable food, is still going on in the "Chronicle" it is interesting to note that most people do not keep good health for want of balanced diet or due to a faulty diet. What is too often lacking in their diet is iron, or lime and iron, two of the most essential elements in the human body. Food lime can never be made by chemists and, therefore, it is no use taking any kind of patent medicine. Three per cent of the weight of the body is lime or calcium. Ninety-nine per cent of this is in bones. Flesh foods, therefore, contain no lime. People suffer from ill-health as they lack lime in blood, nerves and brains. Food lime in great abundance is found in almonds, peas, beans, green vegetables, wheat, bran, egg yolk and milk. For balanced diet, every meal should contain one or more of these articles.

Iron is found exclusively in the blood. When iron is withdrawn there is no colour in the skin no energy. Iron builds up the red blood cells and absorbs and carries the oxygen that builds up the fires of the body. It is necessary for the health and vigour of every one to have a daily diet with a small quantity of iron. There is iron in wheat, bran egg yolk, peas, leafy green vegetables and also in raisins. Raisins are the favourite food of Mahatma Gandhi. It is heavy with iron food and is well worth trying in milk or cream. Raisins kept overnight, in water and taken in the morning with milk or cream would be ideal and digestible breakfast food, which will beat any kind of flesh food.—Yours, etc.

HEALTH.

Pundri High School

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The attention of the Hindu public is drawn towards the Sanatan Dharm High School, Pundri, (Punjab) in its present crisis. It is needless to remind the Hindus of this area that the school had its rise in the strong necessity that was felt for a Hindu institution in the sacred grounds of Kurukshetra. It is known to all how the humble institution has been satisfying the public for the last 17 years, as regards its sound teaching and creditable results in the University examination. The necessity for a building of its own has nearly been fulfilled by the munificence of the Hindu public but a hall and a science room are still to be constructed.

Can we not expect that lovers of religion and knowledge, as the Hindus have always proved themselves to be, would certainly lend their helping hand during this great crisis of this sacred institution. Let every Hindu remember that a monthly subscription of Re. 1 from a hundred generous gentlemen would save this most deserving institution, which is doing such good work.—Yours, etc.

G. P. ANAND, M.A.,
C/o L. Ram Chander Aggarwa,
Manager, S. D. High School,
Pundri, Dist., Karnal.

K. P. C. C. PRESIDENT'S CASE ADJUDGED

Summons Not Served On Mr. R. R. Bhakhale

(From Our Correspondent)
DHARWAR, Aug. 25. Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao, the President of the K. P. C. C., whose trial is going on at Karwar under S. 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act returned to Mangalore on the 24th inst. His trial was fixed at Karwar on the 20th inst. when Mr. R. S. Hukkerikar, the Secretary of the K. P. C. C. was also present there as a witness. But the case was adjourned to the 15th of September as a summons was not served on Mr. R. R. Bhakhale, M. L. C. of Bombay who has been cited as a witness in the case.

RELIEF TO KARWAR NO-TAXERS

Informal meetings of Congress workers were held at Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag and Bagalkot during this week to consider the collection of funds in aid of the Karwar no-taxers in response to the appeal made by the K. P. C. C. Council meeting. The collection work is vigorously going on in these places and it is expected that Dharwar town alone would contribute not less than Rs. 2000.

Provincial Co-operative Institute Activities

A meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Council of the Provincial Co-op. Institute, Bombay, was held lately under the Presidency of Sir Chundil V. Mehta. After adopting with minor changes the annual report of the Institute for the year ended 31st March 1934 for submission to the annual general meeting, the Council discussed the Report of the Supervising Committee which was lately published by Government.

The Vice-President, Prof. V. G. Kale while making remarks there on regretted that though copies of the said Report were sent to all the Central Banks for their opinion a week ago, no copy was sent either to himself—though a member of the very Supervising Committee—or to the Institute, though as a matter of principle the Institute should have been supplied with one in priority to the Central Banks.

The Registrar, in reply, pointed out that the name of the Institute was put on the mailing list and that it would receive a copy in due course. The President then invited a general discussion on the said report, particularly the recommendations made in respect of the work of education and training. He emphasised the vital importance of having well-trained and competent secretaries in the interest of efficient working of societies and inquired as to how best the Supervising Unions and the Institute could organise this work.

This he looked upon as the most important task before the Institute. It was pointed out that the Institute conducted three Co-operative Schools and held Training Classes in the Districts. There was a general desire, however, expressed that the facility for education should be still more widely diffused and arrangements systematised. Special arrangements, it was suggested have to be made to provide training in districts where Branches of the Institute were not very active. To consider these and other aspects of the problem of education, the Central Education Board of the Institute with a few additional members to be co-opted was called upon to draw up detailed definite proposals for submission to the General Meeting of the Institute to be held on the 23rd of September next.

Gaekwad Diamond Jubilee

His Highness the Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda will complete sixty years of his benign rule in May 1935. It is therefore but in the fitness of things that the loyal subjects, friends and admirers of this great Indian Ruler, the doyen among the Princes, should decide to celebrate this unique event in a fitting manner. The present non-official body has undertaken to compile and publish Sir Sayajirao Diamond Book to commemorate this unique event. The Diamond Book will contain interesting articles of well-known scholars from India and abroad on different subjects.

Amritsar.—The Sikhs of Gujarkhan at a meeting adopted a resolution condemning the Government of India's resolution on public service and urging the reservation of service for the Sikhs up to 30 per cent. in the Punjab and 5 per cent. in the All India Services.—United Press.

I. F. LEAGUE MATCHES

Trophies Distributed To Winners

NEED OF STADIUM TO DEVELOP FOOTBALL URGED

The final game of the Indian Football League was played on Sunday evening, at the Bengal Club grounds, Parel, between the Bombay Blues and the Portuguese Association, under the president-ship of Mr. Y. G. Pandit. The Bombay Blues won by 4 goals to one.

There was a large gathering to witness the game, including some distinguished guests, viz. Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Mitra, Postmaster-General, Bombay, and Mrs. Mrs. G. C. Mitter, Assay Master of the Mint, Mr. B. G. Bhattacharjee, Treasury Officer, Jaipur State and a number of ladies.

Mr. S. C. Majumdar, President of the Committee of the League, in requesting Mr. Y. G. Pandit to present the trophies gave a brief history of the Tournament. He said that through the untiring zeal of Mr. J. C. Maitra, an ex-member of the W. I. F. A. Committee, backed by the generosity of the Local Bengal Club, the Indian Football League first came into existence in the year 1928. Since then the League had continued its onward march of progress. The cultivation of a spirit of healthy sportsmanship had been the chief aim of that institution and the number of teams that participated in the tournament proved its justification.

Continuing Mr. Majumdar said: "I take special pride and pleasure to mention here that particularly from this year a very close and happy relation has been established with the W. I. F. A. and I sincerely hope that this cordiality of relation between the two sister institutions will be maintained throughout and the two institutions will combine to make the city of Bombay a land of true sportsmen by fostering that spirit of sportsmanship that makes life worth living. Let me also thankfully mention here of all the services we have received from the Bombay Referee's Association in conducting some of our games and I do hope, we shall always continue to receive similar services from this Association."

Let me also take this opportunity of thanking all the eleven teams that have competed in this year's League Tournament. You will all admit that the standard of football has decidedly improved since last year, when I had the privilege to speak to you on a similar occasion. In fact the standard of Indian Football here was highly praised by the members of the I. F. A. Team that toured South Africa this season, and had played against an Indian eleven in Bombay sometime in May this year. I have no doubt that with the growth of enthusiasm, the standard of Indian Football in Bombay would reach its highest in the near future.

KNOCK-OUT TOURNAMENTS.

I have the pleasure to inform you that in addition to our League Tournament we would be conducting from this year two more knock-out tournaments viz: (1) The Satirjan Memorial Shield Tournament in memory of our Ex-Secretary, the late Mr. Satirjan Ghose, M.A., and (2) the Hindustan Cup donated by the Bombay Branch Staff of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., of Calcutta.

NEED OF STADIUM.

Before I conclude, gentlemen, I would like to mention a word here about this Field which has become a source of great attraction in this part of the City. It has been the part of this League to develop in this part of the city and I have no doubt that every citizen will give us their help in this attempt of ours. For you will agree with me, gentlemen, that a nation lives not in the factories and offices but on the play grounds. In order, therefore, to further develop and progress this great sport namely Football in this city it is necessary that a permanent stadium with ground should be there. You must have read very recently that the Eastern Capital (Calcutta) has taken up the question of a very big stadium to accommodate a minimum of 50,000 people—inspite of the fact that there are a great number of them already existing. You will be surprised to hear that sometimes one to 1 1/2 lacs of people witness a particular game of Football in Calcutta. Our aim is to come up to the same standard. I earnestly appeal, therefore, to the City Fathers to provide for a permanent place whereby the Indian Football League can take steps to make arrangements for Sports in general and Football in particular in this part of the City."

Mr. Y. G. Pandit then thanked the Association for developing such a healthy sport on this side of the city and promised all support to it.

INDIAN ART EXHIBITION IN LONDON

Date For Sending Exhibits Extended To 29th Sept.

As there have been continuous demands for the extension of the final date for sending in the exhibits for London, the Western India Regional Committee for the Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London has extended the final date to Saturday, (29th September 1934).

Artists and exhibitors are, therefore, requested to send their exhibits as early as possible before the 29th September 1934. Exhibits meant for despatch to London should be sent addressed to Mr. Kanaylal H. Vakil, Hon. Secretary, the Western India Regional Committee, for the Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, Sir J. School of Art, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PRESS AND SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued from page 6).

women, science, art, the theater, satire, of the blind, and the like. Thus all the classes and professions have been guaranteed a voice of their own. Each newspaper carries, beside articles on the specific subject, stories of general interest, foreign and home news, and the general policy of the Party and Government.

ASTOUNDING PROGRESS

During the Soviet Regime the Press has made astounding progress. Before the revolution there were altogether 859 newspapers in the entire Russian Empire with a publication of 2,700,000 copies daily. In 1933 there were 9,700 newspapers recorded in the Soviet Union, with a circulation of 36,000,000 copies daily. This increase was particularly accelerated after the first Five-Year Plan. In 1929, before the first Five-Year Plan there were only 955 papers of which were 350 of local character issuing 12,000,000 copies a day. Thus in the four years following the inauguration of the first Five-Year Plan the number of newspapers increased ten-fold.

Besides the central newspapers, above described, there are other categories of newspapers: factory newspapers, to the number of 4,000; collective-farm newspapers numbering 2,500; wall newspapers (type-written or hand-written) in all the Government offices, big houses, shops, and warehouses to the number of tens of thousands.

LANGUAGE OF THE PRESS.

A vast conglomeration of nations, large and small, Oriental and Occidental, inhabits the territory of the U.S.S.R. To serve all the different nationalities, newspapers are published in 69 different languages, this makes up one third of all the newspapers published in the Soviet Union.

2180 newspapers, with a daily publication of 6,300,000 copies were issued in the Ukraine in 1933, 89 per cent. of which were in the Ukrainian language.

In the Transcaucasus, at present, there are 45 central newspapers, 160 district and 129 local newspapers. Owing to the fact that so many different languages and dialects are spoken in the Caucasus, 14 languages have to be used as Press-medium there, the majority, of course, being published in the Turk language (a tongue akin to Turkish).

In White Russia there are 256 papers issued with a daily circulation of 800,000 copies, in the Russian, White Russian, Polish, and Jewish languages. The large newspapers issue special supplements for one or another national minority in its dialect.

In Uzbekistan there are at present 10 central newspapers, seven of which are issued in the Uzbek language, with a publication of 370,000 copies daily. There are 43 district newspapers, 48 collective-farm newspapers, 35 Government office newspapers; 12 railway-transport papers, 10 university papers and 45 periodicals—all in the Uzbek language.

In Moscow there are daily and weekly newspapers published in foreign languages with considerable circulations: "The Moscow Daily News," in English; "Der Deutsche Zentral Zeitung," in German; "Le Journal de Moscou," in French; and papers in the Polish, Latvian, Turkish and other languages.

NEWS SERVICE

T.A.S.S. or "The Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union" is the official (and only) agency, which carries the news service of the U.S.S.R., and from abroad. It has correspondents abroad; and, as well, has arrangements with the leading news agencies of the world with which it exchanges news.

Many of the Republics of the U.S.S.R., have their own news agencies, affiliated with Tass (which has the sole right to deal with news from abroad) Tass supplies all news, foreign and domestic, to all the papers issued on Soviet territory. The leading newspapers, however, have the right to maintain their own correspondents abroad, if they so desire.

Remember My Past, .. Forget The Present

Jamnadas Mehta Requests C. P. B. To Find Place For Him

In the course of his manifesto to the voters of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta says—

"I have been a congressman all these years. I am not, however, standing as a Congress candidate. I trust the Congress Parliamentary Board will forget all prejudices and remember my past services, withdraw one of their two candidates and allow me, in the true interests of the country, to contest one of the seats from our city. In any case I am placing my services at the feet of the nation and my six years experience and record of work in the Assembly ought to be a guarantee of my rendering further faithful services."

WHITE PAPER

My opposition to the White Paper proposals is born of a deep conviction that it is a worthless document; it is even worse; it is reactionary. The so-called Communal Award is a shameful attempt of an arrogant and alien domination to perpetuate its power through the policy of divide and rule; I cannot appreciate the attitude of the Working Committee of neither 'rejecting or accepting' it. Those who are not definitely against the Communal Award must be regarded as its supporters. Neutrality is impossible and the Working Committee has failed to discharge its obligations to the nation owing to its vacillation in this matter.

DUTY OF EVERY INDIAN

It is the duty of every patriotic Indian to resist the Communal Award by all legitimate means. It

is unfair to dub such opposition as a rebellion against the Congress. It is nothing of the kind; after all the Working Committee, while entitled to great respect is not the Recording Angel; it is permissible to differ from that body; the first appeal from the decisions of the Working Committee is to the All-India Congress Committee and above the latter is a session of the Congress; but the highest authority in the land superior even to the Congress, are the people of India and he opposition to the Communal Award is in reality an appeal from the Working Committee to the Nation; it is a kind of referendum.

"MISUSE OF LANGUAGE"

To call that opposition a "rebellion" is a misuse of language and is an attempt to place the members of the Working Committee above the people of India. The claim to infallibility on behalf of the Working Committee and its bid for blind allegiance to whatever it does is worthy not of leaders of democracy but of medieval theologians. Those who prize principles above personality will not submit to such a claim. The citizens of Bombay can count upon my unending opposition to the undemocratic anti-national and damnable document called "Communal Award."

ANOTHER MANIFESTO COMING

I shall issue a separate manifesto on Labour, Indian States, Economic and social questions. I am in complete accord with the programme of Pandit. Mehta's Nationalist Party.

STUDY IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

Award Of Scholarships To Indians

MUNICH. (By Mail). The Indian Institute of the Deutsche Akademie announces the award of 21 new Scholarships for the academic year 1934/35 to the following Indian graduate students, who are to carry on higher studies in various German Universities:—

DRESDEN UNIVERSITY.
Mr. A. K. Ghose, MSc (Chemistry) Lucknow University, at present carrying on research work in connection with Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works.

FRANKFURT UNIVERSITY.
2. Mr. B. C. Roy, BSc (Applied Geology) Calcutta University and Indian School of Mines, at present studying at the "Institute de Geologie Appliquee" at Nancy.

HAMBURG UNIVERSITY.
3. Mr. C. D. Dwarakanath, I L M (Medicine) Indian Medical College School, Madras.

4. Mr. S. G. Joshi, M B B S (Medicine) Bombay University, at present Tutor in Anatomy in Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay.

5. Mr. S. K. Sharma, M A (Sanskrit) Delhi University.

HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY.
6. Mr. K. P. Mukhopadhyaya, M A B L (Political Science and Economy) Calcutta University.

HOHENHEIM UNIVERSITY.
7. Mr. B. K. Kar, M Sc (Botany) Allahabad University, at present Assistant Physiologist, Research Laboratory Punjab Agricultural College and Research Institute, Lyallpur.

8. T. V. C. Menon, B A B Sc (Agriculture) Madras University at present carrying on research work at the Pusa Agricultural College.

9. Mr. Y. V. Sreenivasa Rao, M Sc (plant physiology) Bombay University; at present research scholar at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

JENA UNIVERSITY.
10. Miss P. B. Devi, B Sc (Physical Culture) State Normal Teacher College, Ypsilanti, Michigan, U. S. A.

11. Mr. D. C. Lahiri, M B (Medicine) Calcutta University at present practising physician and lecturer of botany in the Carmichael College, Rangpur.

12. Mr. T. R. Kannappan Nattar, M A L T (Physics) Madras University.

MARBURG UNIVERSITY.
13. Mr. S. Vahiduddin, B A (Philosophy) Osmania University, Hyderabad.

14. Mr. I. R. Barua, M B B S (Medicine) Rangoon University now Senior House Surgeon, Rangoon General Hospital.

15. Miss A. M. Jansz, B A (Economics and Political Science) Oxford University, at present Senior History Mistress at the Bishop's College, Colombo, Ceylon.

16. Mr. G. Kadambi, M Sc (Mathematics and Statistics) Madras University.

17. Mr. A. K. Mitra, Assistant

Dhrangadhra People's Grievances

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE MEETS AT AHMEDABAD ON SEPT. 9.

The Secretary of the Dhrangadhra State Peoples Conference, writes from Sandli Sheri, Ahmedabad:—

"Two months have elapsed since the first session of Dhrangadhra People's Conference was held. The resolutions passed therein were sent to His Highness the Maharajah Sahab, but no reply is yet received. Even the trifling demands made at the Conference have been disregarded."

It has been decided to hold the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Conference on Sunday (9th September) at 8-30 p.m. in the Office of the Conference at Ahmedabad to discuss the future programme of work. Those members who are unable to attend the meeting are requested to write their views in the matter so that they may be placed before the meeting for due consideration.

PAMPHLET ON VACCINATION

A correspondent writes:—"The Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society No. 109, Graham Building, Park Road, Fort, Bombay are reprinting for distribution among their members several hundreds of copies of a 32-page pamphlet of the London National Anti-Vaccination League entitled "How Englishman came to distrust vaccination?" (the stock of which at the League's office in London has exhausted).

May I inform anti-vaccination workers throughout India that they can obtain for propaganda work among the public as many copies as they like to have of this excellent publication?

They can write to the Parsi Vegetarian Society at the above address stating clearly the number of copies required and accompanied by a money order in payment of cost in advance at the rate of one anna per copy, which includes postage. Orders are registered now and will be duly executed in the course of two months."

at the Anthropological Laboratory, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

STUTTGART UNIVERSITY.

18. Mr. D. R. Mehta, B Sc (Pharmaceutical Chemistry) Bombay University.

19. Mr. R. Ramamohan Rao, B E (Civil Engineering) Madras University; at present working as an apprentice Engineer with Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley & Co.,

TUBINGEN UNIVERSITY.

20. Mr. A. S. Gupta, M B B S (Medicine) Lucknow University, formerly Principal, Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar.

ALLIANZ SCHOLARSHIP.

(tenable at the University of Munich).

21. Mr. Satyaketu Vidyalankar, Professor of History, Gurukul University, Hardwar.

Main Economic Problem Of India

Raising Price Of Agricultural Produce, Says N. C. Sarcar, At Bezwada Conference

BEZWADA, Aug. 25. "A plan for our industrial development is urgently necessary, because, coming late in the field in the race for industrial development, confronted with well-equipped and strong foreign competitors, with capital extremely shy and in the midst of untold sufferings within the country, it will be nothing short of a tragedy to fritter away our resources in un-economic ventures. In any scheme for rational development, we shall have to pay special attention to the prospects of success of particular industries having regard to the natural resources and the consumptive capacity, actual or potential of the internal market," stated Mr. N. C. Sarcar, the Mayor of Calcutta, in presiding over the first session of the Andhra Economic Conference held at Bezwada to-day.

INVENTORY OF NATIONAL RESOURCES.
Continuing Mr. Sarcar said:—"The first essential is, of course, a thorough inventory of our national resources. The statistics furnished in this regard by the existing machineries, whether official or non-official, are hopelessly inadequate. What I have in mind is this, that we may undertake some relevant statistical enquiries of a supplementary character and investigate into their implications. We have established such a centre in Calcutta viz. the Indian Institute of Economics, and I fervently hope that such centres will be established in other important places in India, and will through a system of inter-communication be kept in constant touch with the economic problems, needs and resources of the different parts of the country. The opportunity of appreciating each other's difficulties and problems, which this will provide, will, I am sure, materially help to maintain inter-provincial harmony."

ENSURE INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.
"The next important step in our industrial plan should be to ensure that the industrial concerns that are started constitute sound economic units in their respective lines with adequate capital. The danger to which the disregard of this fundamental principle exposes our industrial development is best illustrated by the condition of some of the middle-sized industries in Bengal, which are now struggling in a precarious condition."

A further essential in a developmental programme is to avoid over-crowding in particular lines which leads to uneconomic internal competition and spoils the prospects of the industry itself. It is also revealed by our past experience, that not infrequently industries are started with near capital resources, which then leads to their premature extinction resulting in a sorry wastage of our none too plentiful resources. What is required instead is to foster the growth of strong and sound institutions by pooling scattered resources. Diffusion of energies and resources must be carefully guarded against."

WORTH OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.
In making this proposal for starting sound industrial concerns of economic dimensions, I do not mean to convey that we should ignore the case of the cottage industries. It cannot be denied that the cottage industries will have to play an important part in the rural economy of India as much in order to provide occupation to the unemployed and unemployable population in the villages, as with a view to collect the scattered economic resources in the rural areas into the most productive channels. Certain cottage industries possess inherent socio-economic value, particularly in an agricultural country, and in our zeal for industrial development we should not forget to pick them out and to place them on sound footing."

NECESSARY CAPITAL.
The most important pre-requisite in the execution of the programme is the provision of necessary capital. Our industrial development in the past has been handicapped to no small extent by the proverbial shyness of Indian capital. In regard to the paucity of our industrial capital, it should be recognised that the shyness is not always an inherent characteristic of our capital. In addition to traditional causes, for instance, the craze for investment in landed property in certain provinces, the lamentable experiences in connection with our early company flotation and management have naturally made our capital shy for industrial purposes. A period of indiscriminate company flotation has scattered a large part of our resources, without achieving any substantial benefits. After unsuc-

cessful attempt to gather the requisite capital, numerous companies have been forced to go into liquidation, many of them even before the commencement of operations. In all such cases the amount of the capital required to run the business successfully was far from being subscribed even over a long period. This has naturally meant in general a most deplorable waste of our resources. Had there been a conservation of capital for investment in a few representative undertakings, not only would they have flourished but the waste of capital would also have been prevented. Their success would, moreover, have created a spirit of confidence in industrial ventures.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MODEL CONCERNS.
I should, therefore, like to suggest that one of the surest means to revive confidence in our investors would lie in the establishment of some model concerns started under such good auspices as may assure their success. What I have in mind is that the responsibility in starting such model concerns should be undertaken by eminent businessmen of proved efficiency and integrity and other leaders enjoying confidence of the public. They should in consultation with all available expert opinion decide what particular industries have possibilities of development, and then help in the establishment of some model concerns to foster the growth of such industries. I feel confident that if industries are started under such auspices, there will be no dearth of capital, and the people even those with small resources will be gradually persuaded to invest in industrial securities and shares. To this end, the establishment of Investment Trusts will be eminently helpful, as these would be able to mobilise the individual savings scattered all through the country and utilise them in supplying capital to industries in far more efficient manner than is possible for unorganised individual investors or as would give impetus to the movement for industrialisation.

AGRICULTURE MOST IMPORTANT IN INDIA.
"In evolving a rational plan of economic development for India, there is much in the American experience that we may effectively utilise for our purposes, although it should be recognised that India has her special problem too."

To us, agriculture is of the utmost importance and the main economic problem of India may be expressed as one of raising the price of our agricultural produce and raising it by all possible means, in particular by the development of our trade and industry, the excessive pressure on our agricultural industry."

In America, control and regulation of agricultural production have been enforced. A move in this direction in our country was envisaged in the recent Group Planning Conference with proposals of co-ordinated regulation of crops on an inter-provincial basis. It is true that the deliberations of the conference have not yielded any tangible results. Further, the Mortgage relief measures adopted by the American Government have a great bearing on the acuteness of the problem of our agricultural indebtedness, and may be profitably studied in connection with the initiation of necessary measures for debt conciliation and insolvency procedures for insolvent agriculturists. The problem of the marketing of our agricultural produce comes next; the solution of that problem will substantially help in improving the condition of the masses by removing one of the serious impediments to their obtaining a fair price for their agricultural products."

GOVERNMENT'S MOVE.
The action of the Government of India in appointing a Special Marketing Officer has been a move in the right direction, as standardisation of agricultural commodities will greatly assist the marketing of such commodities and also enable them to obtain better prices. The technique of our agricultural industry has to be further improved, and a system of rotation of crops should be introduced, particularly in view of any restrictive scheme that may be applied to our agricultural crops. The agriculturists should be specially encouraged to grow such crops as have actual or potential markets both in India and abroad. Their traditional outlook and ideas towards the industry they pursue also needs to be changed. Agriculture should be looked upon, not as a traditional thing, but as a commercial venture demanding as much attention as in the case of any industry to the problems of improvement in

SPECIFIC DUTY INSTEAD OF "AD VALOREM"

Travancore Approaches Govt. For Change

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 24. Due to the imposition of an "ad valorem" duty of 25 per cent on coir mats and matting imported into Travancore, serious damage has been done to the trade in Travancore. The imposition of a specific duty of 2d per yard mats and matting imported into Travancore is being done in the United Kingdom would be more advantageous to Travancore and in this connection, the Economic Development Board of Travancore has requested the Government to move New Zealand to substitute a specific duty for the "ad valorem" duty.

The Government of Travancore have approached the Government of India with certain proposals and it is hoped that they will succeed in persuading New Zealand to levy the specific duty on coir mats instead of the "ad valorem" duty.—United Press.

LABOUR PROBLEM IN U. P.

Provincial T. U. Congress To Consider It
CANNONPORE, Aug. 24. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the U. P. Provincial Trade Union Congress will be held in the Mazdur Sabha office on September 2 next when the following agenda will be gone through:—

Consideration of the labour problem in the Province; election of the president, vice Dr. Mukherji of Gorakhpur, who has resigned; election of two representatives for the Hind Provincial Congress Committee and future programme of work.

This will be followed by a meeting of the Executive Committee of the U. P. Socialist Party when the resolutions of the All-India Socialist Party will be considered and the future programme for work will be chalked out.—United Press.

Purging Mazdur Sabha Of Communist Tendencies

CANNONPORE, Aug. 24. Ever since the Communist Party of India was declared illegal, it is learnt, the Cannonpore Mazdur Sabha authorities have been seriously thinking of devising ways and means to purge the Sabha of workers with communist tendencies.

With this end in view Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri, the president of the local Mazdur Sabha as well as of the All-India Trade Union Congress is stated to have drawn up a scheme of dealing with labour problems here, on the lines of Ahmedabad Labour Association.—United Press.

Mr. A. P. Sen Dead

LUCKNOW, Aug. 25. Mr. A. P. Sen, Bar-at-Law, the poet, philanthropist, and President of Provincial Liberal League, died of blood-pressure, following an attack of paralysis in his residence this morning at 1-45 a. m. The elite of the town including the chief court judges, university professors and Congress Leaders poured in in the early hours of the morning to pay their last homage to the departed.—United Press.

Meningitis Reappears In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 26. There has been a recrudescence of meningitis and last week ten cases were reported at the Vallabhai Sarabhai Hospital. Now there are fourteen cases of meningitis in the hospital. The civil surgeon of Ahmedabad has brought this fact to the notice of the Municipality. It will be recalled that during last winter the disease prevailed in epidemic form in the city and took a heavy toll of life.—A. P.

technique and efficiency and of marketing conditions.

Further, I should like to say that in estimating the condition of our agriculturists, our attention should not be confined only to the money value of the produce they sell. We should at the same time take into consideration such indirect income as they derive by producing articles which they themselves consume. Indeed, the latter is so important that, wherever feasible, they should be encouraged and helped to grow or produce such articles for their own consumption—fruits and vegetables, for instance—as are health-giving and are calculated to bring about an improvement in their present low standard of living.—United Press.

Readers' Views

Let India Buy Her Freedom

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Great Britain is slipping from the position she held some few years ago. We must face facts. The Englishman is no longer the salt of the earth. Your fair-minded travelled Britisher freely admits this. The only consolation we have, if it can be called such, is that we have taught the rest of the world in many directions. But to be quite honest, should not a good teacher be able to make a pupil equal to himself? The danger to England's future is that she is surrounded by quarrelsome neighbours who are more temperamental or hysterical than the Britisher which fact necessitates much expenditure of thought and money which could otherwise be utilised in peaceful development which would ensure better conditions for the populace.

Outside of Europe the greatest danger spot in the British Empire is India. Now England must eventually lose India. There are three hundred million people, rightly or wrongly are against British rule. Year by year an increasing number of the inhabitants of India pass through our Public Schools and Universities. They enter business life, they are found in increasing numbers in public service, they have made a success of all the professions, they have learned that they are not below us mentally, but above all, we made the mistake when we asked the natives of India to come and help us fight white men. Previous to that the white man was looked upon more or less as a super man. He invariably won the battles against the natives. A rifle invariably wins against a knife, but when we asked the native to help us fight the white men, he learned many things. He became aware that the white men were not brothers, that they quarrelled and killed each other with as little cause, possibly less than was the case of tribal battles in India. In other words we raised the mass of the natives to our level. Despite censorship and inspired propaganda, India is seething with unrest. Why should England in the near future have to spill not only India but her other possessions when there is a sensible way out of the trouble? India is rich despite the poverty of the masses. We have spent millions in developing India. Millions of British money is invested there. Now why not say to India "Pay us back this money in other words, buy out all our interest in India and we give it over to you." Is not that what good Christian Britain is always pretending she will do in the future? What hypocrites we British often are at heart, covered by that thin veneer of culture? I know there would be a great outcry against India buying itself back, because many soft billies for those who can pull the strings would be lost, but I am telling you a fact when I say that they will be lost in the comparatively near future in any case.

India we must lose, and it is even possible to lose Australia, unless we develop it. The British armchair politician has no idea of the possibilities of Australia. Other countries have, especially Japan. Five years ago, when I was in Japan, the statement was made more than once that Japan might have to take Australia as an outlet for its ever growing population. We have to remember Japan has the problem that India has. The children are being educated, and education means that they want higher positions or what they term higher than being on the land and growing food stuffs. When we consider that less than 2 per cent of the children in Japan are not attending school, we must recognise there is a very serious position which will arise within the next ten years. Millions of young men, yes, and to a lesser degree, young women, will be looking for expansion. They will all want to be something better than just rice growers, and the Government will be forced into taking a drastic step outside of Japan, to save internal trouble, because the politician or the financier recognises that if your home troubles are becoming very strenuous, make war with an outsider to knit together, for at least the time being, your home folk.—Yours, etc.

ROBERT J. TERRY.
Auckland, New Zealand.

South Indians And Hindi

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Preparations are going on on a grand scale in connection with the forthcoming Congress session, which is to be held in Bombay, and one could not fail to notice a big multitude of Congressmen rushing from all parts of India. At that moment, the South Indian friends will, I presume, not stand aloof from rendering all possible assistance to their fellow-people, who will come from Southern India. Since the time when it has been declared openly that Hindi alone could become the national language of India, on account of its appropriateness to Indian conditions, many people (Congressmen and non-Congressmen) whose mother-tongue is not Hindi, have been making efforts to have a thorough knowledge of the language. Now-a-days one could observe the tremendous propaganda of Hindi in non-Hindi provinces through the medium of various Sabhas and the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, deserves the greatest commendation for its splendid success in such a constructive work.

In the circumstances, it is nothing but the blunder of the South Indian residents of Bombay, if they do not realise the importance of Hindi even now. The enthusiasm shown by the South Indian friends of Bombay in this connection, is far from satisfactory, even though facilities are provided to a great extent by the Hindi School, Matunga. It is hoped that our South Indian companions of Bombay will no more hesitate to take to the study of Hindi at the earliest possible opportunity, so that they may not lose the golden opportunity of mingling freely with those who will come to Bombay to visit the ensuing session from Southern India, whether he may be an Andhra, Carnatic or a Tamilian.—Yours etc.

"Wild Life"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—With the objective of making India more conscious of her rich assets in her varied fauna, and to preserve it, I much appreciate your report of the lecture, which I delivered at the Bombay Natural History Society, the other day.

But in the interest of truth, I would request you to correct one or two minor inaccuracies which have crept in. Regarding the 'Sambhur', I did not state, as reported, that they 'are lacking in any power of hearing.' It is generally known, the Sambhur has magnificent hearing, and what I said was that while this Sambhur did not hear me whistle at a distance of ten yards, it did hear and feed from the creaking of shoe leather, a very slight noise. I, therefore, concluded that its hearing was 'tuned in' to very slight noises and that a loud noise, like that of a whistle 'might' have been outside its range.

The statement you have credited to me about panthers being as numerous in India to-day as they were quarter of a century ago, is not my own, but is the opinion of Mr. Prideaux and applies to the Central Provinces. The statements about the crocodile and the elephant are also not mine. Thank you.—Yours etc.,

STANLEY JEPSON.

"Indians Vilified In Germany"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—In the "Bombay Chronicle" of July 13th and 14th Mr. M. S. Khanna has published two articles, entitled "Indians vilified in Germany" and "Indian students induced to do Nazi Propaganda," which will not serve to promote the cultural relations between Germany and India. I do not intend to refute Mr. Khanna's misleading statements regarding "Anti-Indian Propaganda" in the German press. I prefer to confine myself to quoting Mr. Khanna himself as a witness for the fact that the Indian authorities have themselves been giving inadequate information regarding Indian affairs and that in consequence superficial and even fanciful articles by misinformed travellers are constantly appearing in the European and not only in the German press. Whenever the India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie has come across such misrepresentations to which the Akademie has taken particular care to see that the misstatements were corrected, since the Institute is convinced that international co-



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operation in the intellectual field is possible only on the basis of absolute objectivity.

All the more I feel I must protest against the mendacious statements regarding the Deutsche Akademie. I cannot understand how a man like Mr. Khanna, who has known the work of the Deutsche Akademie for many years and can never have been in doubt regarding its character could so distort the truth. When we parted 6 weeks ago he expressed thanks for the manifold help we had been able to give him and gave me full assurances of loyal support on his return to India. Once and for all let me be clear about certain points:

1. The Deutsche Akademie was founded in 1925 as an institution financially and intellectually independent of the Government, through which representative men in science, art and industry might explore the riches of Germany's spiritual heritage and reveal it to the people of other nations. The personalities at the head of the Deutsche Akademie as well as the individuals who are directly responsible for its activities are the same in 1934 as they were in 1926. The funds of the Deutsche Akademie are raised by private subscription among the friends of the institution and in consequence of Germany's economic difficulties since the war are naturally very modest.

2. The Deutsche Akademie is a cultural, non-political organisation, which does its work unaffected by political events. It makes no political or cultural propaganda. On the other hand it works definitely for intellectual co-operation between Germany and all other nations.

3. The Deutsche Akademie established in 1928 an Indian section to which many of the eminent German Indologists belong. With the help of a number of German universities it established scholarships for Indian students, which have hitherto been granted to some 60 Indian post graduate students, selected strictly because of their scientific achievements. These students have been successful in their work far beyond the average, since they have devoted their stay in Germany wholly to scientific research.

"The fact is that the Deutsche Akademie demands of every Indian student working under its auspices in Germany the assurance that he will during his sojourn in Germany refrain not only from mixing in German politics, but also from carrying on any propaganda for his own country."

In the face of these facts all Mr. Khanna's accusations fall to the ground. I am convinced that all those students who had held scholarships of the Deutsche Akademie will be glad to testify to the truth of my statements. The misrepresentations to which the Deutsche Akademie has been subjected will naturally force the India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie to consider the question

SIND L. T. TOURNAMENT

Superb Game Of Mrs Hanson And Mrs. Helps

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Aug. 26. With a view to hastening the tournament contrary to the usual custom, three matches will be played this evening in the "Sind Lawn Tennis Tournay." Mrs. Hanson and Mrs. Helps scored a convincing victory over Mrs. Easy and Miss Kavasi. Mrs. Hanson was impregnable at the net, while Mrs. Helps was a tower of strength on the baseline. The centre court witnessed an encounter between Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Rozario with Mrs. Byramji and Miss M. R. Kavasi, the former winning two straight sets.

Mr. Croce waged a great battle extending 34 games before surrendering to Col. Hawes. The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.
Col. Hawes beat Mr. Croce 6/2, 7/9, 6/4.

LADIES DOUBLES.
Mrs. Hanson and Mrs. Helps beat Mrs. Easy and Miss G. J. Kavasi 6/0, 6/3.
Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Rozario beat Mrs. B. R. Byramji, Miss Mr. Kavasi, 6/2, 6/0.

ALLEGED KEEPING OF GAMING HOUSE

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Aug. 26. Armed with a warrant issued by the Superintendent of Police, Inspector D. R. Jadhav and Sub-Inspector P. V. Undir of the Thana town police, raided a Kerosene shop near Tumbhi, on Friday night, at about five o'clock, and arrested Praggi Monji and three others on charges of keeping a common gaming house and receiving betting slips on cotton futures. In the course of the search, several satta slips and a sum of Rs. 700 were recovered by the police. They will be shortly charged before the City Magistrate of Thana.

whether it can in future give scholarships to Indian students. After all its efforts serve the interest of India and not primarily those of the Deutsche Akademie. The self-respect of the Deutsche Akademie demands that it shall stretch out the hand of friendship co-operation only there where it will be grasped in the straight-forward and honest spirit in which it is offered.—Yours etc.

Aug. 16. DR. FRANZ THIERFELDER, Hon. Secretary, Institute of the Deutsche Akademie, Munich, Germany.

NAZI PROPAGANDA AGAINST INDIANS

Subhas Bose To Represent Students' Cause

PROCEEDINGS OF VIENNA FEDERATION OF INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

VIENNA. (By Mail.) The Federation of Indian Students Abroad, whose headquarters at the convention held in Rome in 1933 it was decided to transfer from London to Vienna, held its new half yearly session—the previous one was held in Rome on the 18th of July in Vienna at the Hotel de France under the Presidency of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. The following resolutions were passed and business transacted:—

MR. KHANNA'S RETURN

Resolved that the Council accept with regret the resignation of Mr. M. S. Khanna on account of his return to India and places on its record its appreciation of his work as President of the Council of Federation of Indian Students Abroad.

Resolved that Mr. N. G. Swami of Berlin be elected as President in place of Mr. M. S. Khanna of Munich resigned.

ROME CONVENTION

Resolved that the Secretary be requested to publish the proceedings of the Convention held at Rome in December 1933.

STUDENTS ORGANISATIONS

Resolved that the Secretary of the Federation send a circular letter to the different educational centres in Europe where there are Indian students asking for the following information:—

(a) Exact name of the Indian Students Association and the names and addresses of Indian students at the Centre.

(b) The courses of studies at each centre which will be specifically suitable for Indian students.

(c) Any special grievances or disabilities from which Indian students may be suffering at that centre.

(d) Any special distinction in study or sport, etc., won by Indian students at that centre.

(e) What activities, if any, Indian students have at that centre.

REPRESENTATION TO BERLIN

Read the representation addressed by the Hindustani Students Club of Munich and the Indian Students Association of Berlin to the German authorities with regard to the recent grievances of Indians in general and Indian students in particular—in Germany.

Resolved that the Secretary be authorized to take the following steps:—

(a) Address a letter to the German authorities concerned pointing out the grievances of Indians in general and Indian students in particular in Germany and asking for their redress at an early date.

(b) Address a letter to the Indian Press giving a short account of the disabilities that Indian students may have to suffer in the event of their coming to Germany with the grievances remaining not redressed.

Resolved further that the President of the Convention of the Federation of Indian Students Abroad, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who has been to Germany recently and has endeavoured to have the grievances of Indians in Germany removed, be requested to write for the Indian Press a full account of the position of Indian students in Germany today and what steps could be taken to have their grievances redressed.

RESENTMENT OF INDIANS

(c) Resolved that the Indian Students' Association in Germany be informed that the Federation of Indian Students Abroad stands wholeheartedly by them in their efforts to have the grievances of Indian students in Germany removed as early as possible.

Resolved that the Hindustani Academic Association of Vienna be requested to organize a Reception Committee for the next session of the Convention to be held in Vienna in the month of December 1934, and take all necessary steps to make the Convention a success.

Regarding the inconvenience experienced and resentment felt by Indians in Germany, reference has already appeared in the Indian Press. In general, it may be stated that the inconvenience is connected with the effects of race propaganda as now conducted in Germany and the resentment relates to prejudicial statements about India made by certain important leaders in Germany and not withdrawn despite attempts made and the unsatisfactory attitude of several German papers towards India. Memoranda have been submitted by Indian organisations in Germany pointing out the unpleasant consequences of race propaganda on Indians.

The report of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will no doubt be awaited with interest and will, it is to be hoped, prove useful.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

Arrangements For Opening It At Calcutta In Progress

CALCUTTA. (By Mail.) The "United Press" understands that arrangements are in progress for the opening of an All-India School of Indian Architecture in Calcutta in response to public demand for such created as a result of the researches and activities of Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee who has devoted his whole time and energy to this work.

The scheme is expected to have both official and non-official support of distinguished men in the country.

AIMS OF INSTITUTE.

The scheme aims to continue the development of Indian Architecture by carrying on researches and by the compilation of hand-books representing different styles of architecture.

The Institute will train and qualify students in draughtsmanship, craft and architecture. Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee who will be the life and soul of the institution thinks that Indian Art should no longer be treated as treasure for Museums only or as a subject for archaeological students to write these upon, but it must once again be made a living factor in the life of the people through the proposed school of Indian Architecture.

KHADI CHEAPER & MORE SUITABLE

Prof. Kriplani's "Swadeshi Day" Appeal At Lucknow

The Secretary of the Swadeshi League, Lucknow, wires under date: Aug. 25:—

The Lucknow Swadeshi League observed the "Swadeshi Day" yesterday. Several batches of volunteers of Oudh Sewa Samiti, Charkha Pracharak Sangh and students of various institutions paraded different parts of the city, singing songs and requesting people to sign the pledge for the use of Swadeshi goods.

Several thousand pledges have been signed. There was a meeting under the presidency of Dr. Jai Karan Nath Misra in the Ganga Pershad Verma Memorial Hall, which was over-crowded.

SUPPORT KHADI. Prof. Kriplani, Pt. Sunderlal, Prof. Mukut Beharilal and Prof. S. N. Ray spoke on Swadeshi and the economic regeneration of India.

Prof. Kriplani laid stress on the use of Khadi and claimed it was cheaper, economically. He said, it was a most suitable supplementary industry for India, an agricultural country.

Pt. Sunderlal appealed to encourage and support home-made and cottage industries and make the country self-supporting and economically independent. He vehemently appealed for popularization of Khadi.

Prof. Mukut Beharilal dealt with the ancient Indian industries and claimed with authority that India was industrially well-developed in ancient days.

A huge procession which, in spite of inclement weather swelled into thousands, was taken out through the important parts of the city.

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN MOSCOW

Their Interest In Soviet Leaders

MOSCOW. (By Mail.) After a week spend in settling town to life in the Soviet Union, more than 200 students and teachers from the United States, Canada and the British Isles have got into the swing of classwork at the American Institute of the University of Moscow.

The most popular among the students is the social background of the Soviet Society, conducted by Professor Mintz of the Institute of Red Professors. The course presents a brief history of Communist theory in a study of the social factors of revolutionary movements throughout history.

Professor Mintz is leading an other course in sociology institutional changes in the Soviet Union dealing with the sociological backgrounds and cause, of the changes which have taken place in major social institutions in the U.S.S.R.

REVOLUTIONARY ART

Another popular course is the one on comparative art and literature in the Soviet Union, conducted by Professor Mirsky. The course treats of the trends in Revolutionary art and literature. Other courses which the English-speaking students are attending include elementary education in the Soviet Union, secondary and higher education, experimental educational programmes, crime and punishment, political economics of the construction period, psychological research, advanced Russian and a seminar for advanced students.

SOVIET LECTURES.

A series of lectures by outstanding Soviet personalities supplement the courses. Among those scheduled to address the students are Andre Vishinski, public prosecutor of the U.S.S.R., who will speak on the Soviet Law, Karl Radek, leading Soviet journalist on the international situation of the Soviet Union, and others. Krupskaya, Lenin's wife, is tentatively scheduled to address the students.

The Institute, which had its formal opening July 21, grew out of an experiment conducted last summer under the direction of Professor I. V. Sollins, a member of the present directorate of the Institute, which includes Professor Albert P. Pinkevich and Y. L. Robbins.

As nearly as possible, the Institute is modelled after a Soviet educational institute. Discussion groups in various fields, in which Soviet students will participate, are being organised. A wall newspaper has been set up, and as in Soviet institutions, students play a large part in the management of the school through functioning committees for the conduct of student affairs, and an executive committee representing the student body as a whole.

ADULTERATED MILK IN BOMBAY CITY

Samples Found To Contain Boracic Acid, Says Bhutto

The following are some of the questions answered in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Mr. SYED MUNAWAR: Will the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state:—

(a) whether he is aware that milk devoid of cream comes from Nadiad, Anand, Borjavi, and other places to Bombay for sale;

(b) if so, the number of big cans in which the milk comes daily to Bombay from these places;

(c) whether he is aware of the report of the Chemical Analyst to Government regarding the ingredients of this milk;

(d) whether it is a fact that the analysis has revealed the presence of boric powder in the milk;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Analyst has pronounced his opinion that the milk is injurious to health;

(f) the number of cases of adulterated milk detected by the Municipal Health Department, Bombay City, so far;

(g) whether any action was taken by Government to check the import or sale of such adulterated milk in the interest of public health; if so, what action;

(h) if no action has so far been taken, what steps Government propose to take to safeguard public health?

CHEMICALLY ANALYSED.

The Hon'ble Sir SHAH NAWAZ BHUTTO: (a) Yes.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) to (e) Samples taken from the milk have not been examined by the Chemical Analyst to Government, but they have been chemically analysed in the Bombay Municipal Laboratory and some have been found to contain preservatives like boracic acid or formaline. The Municipal Health Officer is of the opinion that milk containing such preservatives is injurious to health, especially for infants and invalids, if taken regularly for some days.

(f) From January to June 1934, 12 cases of milk adulterated with boracic acid or formaline were detected out of 2,799 samples taken.

(g) and (h): The responsibility for stopping the sale of adulterated food rests on the Bombay Municipality. The Health Department of the Municipality has issued frequent raids at railway stations in Bombay and at other places where trade in skimmed milk is carried on and milk found to be adulterated is destroyed.

Licenses under section 412-A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act are refused to dealers importing milk from long distances, and persons persisting in importing such milk are prosecuted.

It has, however, been found that such action is not entirely sufficient and that various expedients are resorted to by the porters of the milk to escape the vigilance of the Municipal Health Department. The application of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, to the districts from which the milk is exported and to the Bombay suburban areas, to which it is often sent for re-export to Bombay, may possibly go some way in checking the evil, but Government cannot take this step as they are unable, owing to the present financial stringency, to undertake the cost of appointing Public Analysts for the areas in question with the necessary staff, laboratory and equipment and there seems no prospect of the local bodies concerned being able to combine to find the necessary funds.

B. H. LEAGUE PRIZE COMPETITION SCHEME

The following are the conditions and other particulars of the Bombay Humanitarian prize competition scheme:—

1. Bonafide Matric Students of either sex of any High School of Bihar and Orissa and C. P. can compete in this scheme.

2. Candidates intending to compete are required to fill up the accompanying form duly countersigned by the Heads of their respective institutions and send the same to the Office of Darbhanga Goshala Society on or before the 30th September 1934, enclosing 6 annas postal stamps to cover the postage etc. for books of reference.

3. Registered candidates have to submit an essay of about 400 lines written by them in their own English or Hindi fully discussing the given points.

4. Essays must be written in clear legible hand on one side of the paper in ink. Shabby and illegible composition may be rejected at the discretion of Examiners.

5. A Board of Honorary Examiners for the scheme will examine the essays and prizes will be awarded according to their decision.

6. Registered candidates are required to send their essays through the heads of their respective institutions, certified by them as to the bonafide authorship of the composition. The final date for sending the essay is 30th November, 1934.

7. Any information required can be had from the General Secretary, Darbhanga Goshala Society, Darbhanga (Bihar).

SEVA SINGH STILL ON HUNGER STRIKE?

Agent Refuses Personal Interview To Deputations

AMRITSAR. (By Mail.) The Patiala Praja Mandal Deputation, after waiting on the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Phulkian States, and numerous members of the Legislative Assembly have returned to Amritsar.

In the course of a statement to the press, the deputations, S. Hari Singh and S. Katar Singh, say that the Secretary gave a patient hearing to what they said regarding their grievances in Patiala State generally and the condition of Sardar Sewa Singh of Thikriwala who is still on hungerstrike in Patiala Jail.

The Agent to the Governor-General turned down their request for granting a personal interview and a petition describing in detail the demands of the Patiala State subjects, was sent under a registered cover.

A telegraphic information received here from the Secretary to the A.G.G. goes to show that Sardar Sewa Singh is still on hungerstrike. Certain other political prisoners in the Patiala Central Jail are also with Sardar Sewa Singh and one Kartar Singh is said to have discarded his clothes also.

A meeting of the Patiala Praja Mandal will be held at Ambala on August 25, to chalk out a new programme in the light of recent developments in the situation in Patiala State and to get their grievances redressed.—United Press.

SUPREME HONOUR DONE TO BOMBAY

(Continued from page 16.)

ments for the proper display of manufactures and exhibits are proceeding apace. According to the present arrangement the exhibits will include (1) All varieties of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth certified by the A.I.S.A. (2) All other goods manufactured through small and cottage industries and also other articles of Swadeshi manufacture requiring support and propaganda for their existence and development.

As usual the Khadi Exhibition promises to be a very grand affair. Exhibits can be arranged in five different sections. 1. Khadi. 2. General manufactures, namely, leather goods, hardware, furniture, travelling requisites, paper and stationery, chemicals and drugs, food products, pottery, toys etc. 3. Arts and Crafts. Gold and Silver works, copper and brass work, ornamental and metal ware, ornamental stoneware, Articles made of wood, Sandal wood, Ivory horn, shell, lacquer work, and other Indian raw materials and jewellery.

(4) Indian Machinery and materials suitable for building and structural purposes, agriculture, cottage industries, sanitation, etc. (5) Fine Arts Section, will comprise of paintings, sculpture, designs, and drawings, photographs, curios, articles of archaeological and historical value and other objects of art.

The Exhibition, which, it is needless to say, serves the purpose of bringing manufacturers and consumers in the different parts of the country with direct contact with each other. The manufacturer also gets the rare opportunity of studying the factors of business in competition of quality price and public trend.

The Exhibition Committee has made their rules which should govern the exhibitor regarding renting of stalls or special accommodation or any other special needs, which each manufacturer or exhibitor may need for detailed information. Exhibitors are requested to put themselves in immediate communication with the Exhibition Committee. Any delay, considering the shortness of time, in doing this is sure to lead to disappointment.

The Committee also decided to undertake, if desired by exhibitors, to facilitate decoration, insurance or any other thing that they may have, if the same is communicated to the Committee in time.

The Exhibition Committee has also decided to bring out a hand-book during the period of the Exhibition. This is done not only with a view to furnishing up-to-date information, but also to affording a unique opportunity to exhibitors and other manufacturers for effective advertisements.

required to send their essays through the heads of their respective institutions, certified by them as to the bonafide authorship of the composition. The final date for sending the essay is 30th November, 1934.

7. Any information required can be had from the General Secretary, Darbhanga Goshala Society, Darbhanga (Bihar).

BIG DROP IN INDIAN EXPORTS SINCE OTTAWA AGREEMENT

Omissions In Meek's Report Do Not Enable Us To Pronounce On Effect Of British Preferences On Indian Industries, Says Ramdas Pantulu

ADEN. (By Mail.)

Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, who is on board the steamer 'en route' to Geneva, has sent the following statement to the "United Press" from Aden, on the report of Dr. Meek, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, showing the working of the Scheme of Ottawa Preferences:—

Dr. Meek's Report has conclusively demonstrated the correctness of the view of those who opposed the Ottawa Agreement on the ground that it would not improve the export trade of India nor her production of the articles for which preferences were given.

In regard to the two chief agricultural products of India, wheat and rice, the preferences have not resulted either in increased production or larger export. On the other hand, the export of wheat to Empire markets has reached the vanishing point in 1933-34.

BIG DROP IN EXPORTS. The bulk of India's rice trade is with the countries not granted preferences, and the export of rice from India (including Burma) to the United Kingdom is a negligible factor in India's rice export trade.

The upholders of the Ottawa Agreement based their case largely on Tea. But there has been no increase in the export of Tea, after the preferences came into operation. The total export of tea from India in 1932-33 amounted to 379 million pounds, while the total for 1933-34 was 318 million pounds. Taking the share of the United Kingdom separately, the fall is also remarkable from 331 million pounds in 1932-33 to 276 million pounds in 1933.

Another product about which the upholders of the Ottawa Agreement were enthusiastic was "jute manufactures." There was no rise in the value of a total trade in this, and the share of the United Kingdom has actually declined since 1931-32.

PREFERENCES ILLUSORY. The negative results are justified in the report by the plea that "preference" is a small factor compared with major trade oscillations, booms and depressions, tariff policies of various countries actuated by the doctrine of economic self-sufficiency, violent exchange fluctuations and price changes caused by monetary disturbances and so forth.

This was precisely what the opponents of the Ottawa Agreement said, when they criticised the authors of the Agreement that they too readily gave preferences of a substantial kind to the Empire countries in return for preferences to Indian products, which may not result in any expansion of India's production or export and which may prove illusory.

Where there has been an increase of export trade of India as in the case of the steel bars (a semi-finished product), it has been to the disadvantage of India. The exports of this product increased very considerably in 1933-34. While the United Kingdom imported nine thousand tons in 1931-32, she imported 18 thousand tons in 1932-33 and 41 thousand tons in 1933-34. Nearly 45 per cent. of the galvanised sheets exported from the United Kingdom to India from May 1933 to March 1934. This is a most irrational arrangement. When there is ample scope for the Tata's

Steel at Tatanagar being expanded to produce all the galvanised sheets required by India for consumption, why should India export steel bars and import galvanised sheets? Not only does the Indian consumer pay the British manufacturer of sheets, but he pays the British steamship companies for carrying his steel-bars to the United Kingdom and to bring the sheets to India and British Insurance Companies to insure the goods.

EFFECT ON INDIGENEOUS SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES. Coming to imports, it is not easy to determine the effects of the preferences given by India to the United Kingdom on Indian industries trade and commerce from the report. In regard to India's small scale industries which still give employment to millions of her people, it was apprehended that the Ottawa Agreement would hit them badly. The revenue duties imposed on some articles imported into India were sufficiently high in 1931 as to give shelter to some of the small scale industries manufacturing the same articles, and it was feared that the Ottawa scheme would expose them to unfair competition. Dr. Meek's report states that there are no materials available from which to arrive at any conclusion regarding the effects of the preferences on India's "small scale" industries. It is not very creditable to the Government of India to say that they have no means at their disposal to collect statistics relating to the progress of these small scale industries, in which India is vitally interested.

Making due allowance to the fact that India's ability to purchase from abroad has diminished during the last four years, that prices of Indian exports fell more than those of her imports, that some of the advantages which England had was due to her going off the Gold Standard and for the fact that the United States of America depreciates her currency and the depreciation of Japanese Exchange adversely affected imports from other countries, Dr. Meek's report leaves the general impression that the United Kingdom has on the whole benefited in the case of some articles by the preferences given to her by India.

OTTAWA TEST. The increase of imports from the United Kingdom into India under the scheme of Ottawa preferences is not of course any disadvantage to India by itself, provided that these imports do not adversely affect India's small scale industries, and provided that the Indian consumer was not made to pay more price for them than for same continental products. In other words, if the preferences are not a premium to the inefficiency of the British industry in regard to a specified article, and if the British article does not unfairly compete with an Indian industry producing the same article, the increase in British imports with India is welcome. But Dr. Meek's report is not helpful to ascertain these facts. They are the vital factors by which the scheme of Ottawa preferences has to be judged.

The report therefore requires further elucidation to make us pronounce a true and just opinion on the scheme.—United Press.

C. resolves that the work transacted at both the Managing Committee meetings, of the G. K. U. (Red Flag) held on 21st July 1934 one at Lalbagh and the other at Madanpura offices, be considered as cancelled and a joint meeting of all those who were members of the Managing Committee of the G. K. U. "upto the 18th July 1934," be called in the Office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Parel on the 24th August 1934 at 2 p.m. sharp. Comrade Abdul Majid and Comrade Tavde the President and the General Secretary respectively of the G. K. U. should send proper notice of the meeting to all the members concerned and the following business be transacted in the meeting:—

1. What should be the location of the Head Office of the Union.

2. If the majority decides to pass any other resolutions on the important subject concerning the Union.

The decision was accordingly communicated to both the sections of the Bombay G. K. U. (Red Flag) by Comrade D. L. Pathak the Secretary, B. P. T. U. C., for necessary action.

EFFORTS FOR UNITY IN LABOUR CIRCLES

Bombay Trade Union Congress Takes Initiative

A meeting of the E. C. of the B. P. T. U. C. was held on the 16th instant, in the office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Parel to bring a solution to the present disputes in the G. K. U. (Red Flag). Among the representatives of the various Local Unions affiliated to the A. I. T. U. C. Messrs. Jhabvala, Vice-President of the A. I. T. U. C. R. A. Khedgikar, Dr. M. K. Shetty, Kandalkar, Kanukale, V. B. Karnik, V. H. Joshi, Lalji Pende, Miss Kara, Mohd. Gani, Z. R. Chaudhry, Sarang were present. Mr. Jhabvala was in the chair. After hearing the history of dead-lock from both sides namely—Karnik, Dr. Shetty, Lalji, etc., and Kandalkar, Alwe, Kanukale, etc., Mr. Khedgikar moved the following resolution which after discussion was unanimously adopted:—

"This meeting of the Executive Committee of the B. P. T. U. C. resolves that the work transacted at both the Managing Committee meetings, of the G. K. U. (Red Flag) held on 21st July 1934 one at Lalbagh and the other at Madanpura offices, be considered as cancelled and a joint meeting of all those who were members of the Managing Committee of the G. K. U. "upto the 18th July 1934," be called in the Office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Parel on the 24th August 1934 at 2 p.m. sharp. Comrade Abdul Majid and Comrade Tavde the President and the General Secretary respectively of the G. K. U. should send proper notice of the meeting to all the members concerned and the following business be transacted in the meeting:—

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C. resolves that the work transacted at both the Managing Committee meetings, of the G. K. U. (Red Flag) held on 21st July 1934 one at Lalbagh and the other at Madanpura offices, be considered as cancelled and a joint meeting of all those who were members of the Managing Committee of the G. K. U. "upto the 18th July 1934," be called in the Office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Parel on the 24th August 1934 at 2 p.m. sharp. Comrade Abdul Majid and Comrade Tavde the President and the General Secretary respectively of the G. K. U. should send proper notice of the meeting to all the members concerned and the following business be transacted in the meeting:—

1. What should be the location of the Head Office of the Union.

2. If the majority decides to pass any other resolutions on the important subject concerning the Union.

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American Attitude Towards Indians Generally Sympathetic

Miss Mayo's Book Has Only Gone To Stimulate Their Interest In India Says Swami Akhilananda

Swami Akhilananda, a member of the Ramakrishna Mission who went to the United States eight years ago and who is at present president of the Mission centre at Providence (U. S. A.) arrived in Bombay on Thursday last by the Italian mail boat, on a short visit to the motherland. The Swami who is residing at the Ramakrishna Ashram at Khar during his stay in Bombay, was interviewed by a representative of this journal on the present position of Indians in the States, the progress of the Ramakrishna Mission in that country, the recent Repeal of the Prohibition law, the position of Negroes, the attitude of the American people towards the Roosevelt regime and so on. Below are given some of the questions put to the Swami and the replies given by him to the same.



SWAMI AKHILANANDA

Q. Has there been any change in the attitude of the American intelligentsia towards the Indian struggle recently—or are Americans wholly absorbed in their own affairs?

A. In general the American public are deeply interested in their own domestic affairs. America is going through a great transition in every sphere of life. So naturally, Americans are trying seriously to adopt themselves to these changing phases; yet there are no doubt, some who are really interested in Indian affairs. The people who understand the cultural back-ground of our life have deep sympathy for our internal adjustments and external struggles.

Q. Has American public opinion about India been materially affected in any way by Miss Mayo's book?

A. Miss Mayo's book did not materially affect the minds of the intellectual people in America. All thoughtful persons could easily understand the shallowness, uncalculated—for generalisation and the mischievous spirit of the book. I personally heard from many great thinkers and scholars that "Mother India" gave them a sort of repulsive feeling toward the writer and the malicious spirit that had been shown in the book. It is quite true on the other hand that shallow, thoughtless people were influenced by the book, to a certain extent. However, the amusing part of it is that many who formerly did not care to know much of India, were now interested to know more seriously of her.

REPEAL OF PROHIBITION
Q. What was the reason for the repeal of Prohibition? Was the Prohibition movement a failure in the States? Will Temperance gain ground as a result of repeal?

A. Some outstanding personalities like the President of the Columbia University and others thought that if this rigid Law of Prohibition were repealed, then they could stop boot-legging and other illegal methods. They were also of opinion that young men and women who were indulging in drinking for the sake of adventure and for the sake of fun by disobeying the Law, would stop drinking because the adventurous spirit would lose its charm when the liquor would be always available. Prohibition movement was in a way a failure, but I seriously believe that many poorer families were indirectly benefited by prohibition because liquor was not so handy. Many honest and sincere people resented this Law because they did not think that any Governmental laws could bring in temperance in a country. It should be cultivated through the media of religious and educational institutions. Personally I do not believe that mere repeal of this law would at all help the cause of temperance. I am sorry to say that recently just before my departure from America I read a report in one of the New York papers that illegal supplies of liquors increased during this period of repeal.

N. R. A.
Q. Are the majority of his countrymen behind Roosevelt and his N. R. A. programme?
A. President Roosevelt has many supporters in his N. R. A. programme. It is a great and new experiment in the industrial and economical history of America. The experiment cannot totally fail. At least the moral effect will be there; and it will greatly influence the minds of the people. Of course, it is always likely that selfish people will take advantage of any such movement and there will be some abuses.

Q. Has the position of Indians in the U. S. A. been worsened in any way by anti-Asiatic immigration laws recently? What about the question of Citizenship? Can Indians remain or become American citizens and, if so, on what conditions?

A. The Asiatic Immigration Laws are very unfair so far as the Indians are concerned. I understand from some notable lawyers and thinkers that they all feel these laws are doing great injustice to Indians. But at the same time, they tell me that these laws were not primarily meant for keeping away the Indians from American citizenship and privileges. Indians cannot be citizens, but can remain in America as religious preachers and educationalists. Indian students can also go to America for educational purposes. To sum up however, the American public are sympathetic to the Indians because of the injustice of the Immigration Laws.

LYNCHING OF NEGROES
Q. Is lynching movement increasing or decreasing?

A. Lynching in general is decreasing. Yet unfortunately there are cases of lynching every now and then. Thoughtful Americans are really ashamed of it, and there are many who started anti-lynching movement and trying their best to wipe away the stigma from the consciousness of the American intelligentsia.

Q. Are the Negroes improving politically and economically or deteriorating?

A. Negroes in the North are improving politically and economically, but in the South the conditions are different. I know many religious ministers and others are very sympathetic to the Negroes for their disabilities. I wish this dark spot in American life would be wiped away. It is a fact that the conditions of the Negroes are in no way what they ought to be.

Q. How is the treatment to the Indians usually—are they treated in anyway better than the Negroes?

A. The Indians are no doubt differently treated from the Negroes if they are specifically known. In the South the colour prejudice is very strong, whereas in the North it is not so obnoxious. Of course, I have candidly to say that general American people have deep respect for the Indian culture.

Q. Is the Vedanta movement spreading in the U. S. A.? Is there genuine sympathy in educated circles for Indians and liking for their culture?

A. The Vedanta movement started by our leader, Swami Vivekananda is spreading very much in the U. S. A. We find many intellectual Americans are deeply interested in Indian culture and civilisation. They are also anxious to receive what India can offer to the Americans. They fully realise that the contributions of the Vedanta movement are very great. I have some friends amongst Professors and religious ministers who are very anxious that the Swamis of the Ramakrishna Mission should come more and more to America, and teach Americans the universal principles of the Vedanta and should show them the practical application of it in their everyday life. Many are realising that the help of the Swamis would solve many of the trying problems of modern America.

Q. How many centres of the Mission and how many Sannyasin members from India are there in the U. S. A.?

A. We have ten centres altogether conducted by nine Swamis. These centres are wholly maintained by the American students and disciples. It certainly shows that our friends in America are very sympathetic, loving and generous. I cannot adequately express my gratitude to our friends and supporters. Many of them do not only support our institutions in America but they have also active sympathy for the philanthropic and educational institutions in India.

A small gathering in honour of the Swami will be held this morning at 8-30 in the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar.

STRONG SUPPORT FOR Dr. SHROFF

Will Govt. Confirm Karachi Chief Officer's Appointment?

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, August 25. The appointment of the Chief Officer of the Karachi Corporation continues to be the talk of the town and has taken a new aspect. The position of Dr. Shroff the present Health Officer with regard to his appointment as the Chief Officer in the new Corporation appears to be quite secure. Half of the members of the present Corporation have already supported him. The representation that the appointment of the Chief Officer of the new Corporation be not reconsidered as Dr. Shroff has been already appointed to it, has been signed by half of the members and more are expected to join it.

Dr. Shroff, besides successfully managing the Health Department during the last decade is very popular as a social figure. He has continued to be the Secretary of the Karachi Club, the Local Cosmopolitan Social Institution for many years past and is influential both among European and Indian circles. He is also being supported solidly by a group of Mahomedans. It appears to be unlikely that the new Corporation will intervene in the question of Chief Officer's appointment.

It is learnt that the Bombay Government intends to confirm Dr. Shroff's appointment as they do not think it proper to upset the decision of the last Corporation. Their decision in this matter is awaited with official and non-official circles and is expected any moment.

"OTTAWA" AFFECTS INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Karachi Commerce Chamber Urges Reconsideration Of Pact

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, August 25. "The benefit derived by India out of the Ottawa preferences falls miserably short of expectations and entirely nullifies the advantages that were said to accrue from such agreement."

These remarks have been made in a communication addressed by the local Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber to the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Commerce in connection with the report on the working of the Ottawa Agreement issued by the Government. It further observes that the Ottawa Trade Agreement has very seriously affected some of the nascent industries as also India's trade relations with Foreign Countries. On the other hand the agreement has worked most favourably for Great Britain whose exports to India have considerably increased in almost all articles since the agreement came into force.

The Chamber therefore is of opinion that the position of India in respect of the Ottawa Agreement should be thoroughly examined and reconsidered. Profound sense of sorrow over the death of Sir Manmohandas Ramji was expressed at to-day's meeting of the Managing Committee which also eulogised his services for the commercial life of the country.

Actual Americans are deeply interested in Indian culture and civilisation. They are also anxious to receive what India can offer to the Americans. They fully realise that the contributions of the Vedanta movement are very great. I have some friends amongst Professors and religious ministers who are very anxious that the Swamis of the Ramakrishna Mission should come more and more to America, and teach Americans the universal principles of the Vedanta and should show them the practical application of it in their everyday life. Many are realising that the help of the Swamis would solve many of the trying problems of modern America.

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India Must Protest Against Zanzibar Legislation

REV. ANDREWS EXPLAINS OBJECT OF HIS VISIT TO INDIA

In an exclusive interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," Dinabandhu Andrews, who returned from Zanzibar on Saturday stressed the need for immediate action as regards the position of Indians not only in Zanzibar but the whole of Africa.

Rev. Andrews who was looking wonderfully well after the voyage had a crowded programme in the city on Sunday.

"CHRONICLE" READERS SYMPATHY
He told our representative that he was looking forward for the sympathy of the "Bombay Chronicle" readers for the whole of Indians in East Africa and especially Zanzibar which was in danger of being lost sight of in the midst of the great issues which were being fought out in India itself.

ATTACK ON INDIAN RIGHTS
When asked what was the most serious question in Zanzibar, Rev. Andrews said that through a recent bill which was rushed through the Legislature, the right of owning agricultural lands by Indians was confiscated. He added that if this serious racial evil was allowed to happen with impunity, he feared that all along the coast of Africa Indian rights and privileges would be attacked with equal impunity.

When asked what should be done in the matter, the Dinabandhu stated that he had met the Counsel of the Indian Citizenship Association and pressed upon them the need of immediate action. Mr. Menon had already gone out to make a full enquiry. He added "The Zanzibar Indians have also asked me to go back as soon as possible and take up their case. If I can be spared from other things, I ought to do this but that will be decided at Wardha."

ON HIS SIMLA MISSION.
Questioned whether he would

proceed to Simla, he said "Certainly I must go to Simla as soon as possible in order to see Sir Fazli Hussein and report to him what I have found out on the spot. While the Steamer was at anchor I spent a very busy day seeing His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar and also the Acting Resident and Comptroller of Customs. The rest of the time was given to the Indian Community leaders and one of them travelled on the Boat with me from Dar-es-Salaam to Zanzibar. They gave me all the documents and explained their importance to me and I have been studying them since then. I feel that the Indian case against this racial legislation is an invincible one."

"MISCHIEVOUS LEGISLATION."
Continuing he said "With regard to the economic handling of the Clove industry, I would not say much though I think that the Zanzibar Government is making a great mistake; but about land alienation, which means that no Indian can own agricultural land in Zanzibar, I feel with all the strength of conviction that this is a piece of thoroughly bad and mischievous racial legislation which must be resisted as it involves one of the biggest principles of good government namely that nothing ought to be done on racial lines."

HIS INDIAN PROGRAMME.

When asked about his future movements in India, Rev. Andrews said that he wanted to do three other things besides those already stated before leaving India. He felt that he must visit the Earthquake area. He also must go to his own home at Santiniketan and see "Gurudev." He must also go to Cuttack and do everything possible in conjunction with the Orissa Flood Relief Committee that could be accomplished in so short a visit.

POOR OPPOSITION TO STEEL BILL

Third Reading Sure To Be Passed To-day

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 25. Listless were the proceedings of the Assembly to-day when the Steel Protection Bill was continued.

Mr. Mody, representative of the Tatals in the House did not intervene at any time and sat practically unconcerned with any amendments moved. The fact that several members had left Simla and therefore, non-official attendance was miserably thin, was reflected at all the votings that took place. Hence it was that Sir Abdur Rahim could not gather in the lobbies more than 30 votes for his motion that any modification in duty made executively should not have the force of law for longer than two months after it is placed before the Legislature and is approved within that period.

Though this amendment did find vocal support, it did not find votes in the lobbies and Sir Joseph Bhave asserted that such amendment would only introduce the element of uncertainty in the industry and affect the value of Tatals shares.

POOR VOTING STRENGTH.
Another amendment moved by Mr. Neogy was the occasion for the next division but this time the voting strength further dwindled so much so that those who followed did not have courage to challenge "ayes" cried but the Government benches.

The intention of the Government was to conclude the third reading of the measure to-day and that is why Sir Joseph did not make any speech in moving for the passage of the measure as amended by the Select Committee. But Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya rose with heavy manuscripts in front and engaged the House for half an hour when the House adjourned till Monday.

But the attendance then will become further thin that not only the Steel Bill but even the Army Amendment Bill which confers an inferior status to Indian Commissioned Officer will be passed with no more than just the formality of an opposition cry.

WHERE FOREIGNERS ARE NOT WANTED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25. Three hundred foreigners, mostly German Jewish refugees who, since January 1932 settled in Amsterdam without the permission of the Dutch authorities, are notified by the police that they must leave the country.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD FOR SIKHS?

AMRITSAR, Aug. 24.

Giani Sher Singh, leader of the Khalsa Party has issued a statement expressing his willingness to consider the proposal of Sardar Ujjal Singh for setting up a Sikh Parliamentary Board provided:—

(1) No candidate is put up for the Assembly elections who had at any time previously refused to resign from the legislatures, when asked by the Panth to do so and (2) the candidate signs a pledge to the effect that he would oppose tooth and nail, the Premier's Communal Award and will not agree to accept it under any circumstances and that he would protect Sikh rights and shall not agree to a Muslim majority in the Punjab Legislative Council.—United Press.

FETTERS FOR UNDER-TRIALS

KAPURTHALA, Aug. 25.

Harbakh Singh, Sahdusingh, Kartar Singh, Rattan Singh and Karima are being tried under section 395, 397 I.P.C. by the Sessions Judge, Kapurthala. They were extradited from Hoshiarpur a couple of months ago.

The trial having assumed a protracted nature, the accused abused the State Advocate and the Sessions Judge. Consequently they have been put in fetters and the District Magistrate, Kapurthala is conducting their trial in jail to-day for their alleged misbehaviour in the court.—United Press.

MALAVIYAJI AT PATNA

PATNA, Aug. 26.

Pandit Malaviya accompanied by Radhakant Malaviya and secretary arrived this morning by the Punjab Mail and was received by prominent leaders including Mr. Jagatnathlal, Mr. Thakur Prasad Varma, and Rajballav Singh.

Panditji has been the guest of Valday Brijballav Choubey. He is having consultation with the workers of the province to explain his view point.

Panditji stays here for a day or two.—United Press.

NOTORIOUS BANDIT CAPTURED

(Special Cable.)

AJACCIO, Aug. 25.

Hungry and faint with ammunition almost exhausted, Bornea, the last of the notorious Corsican bandits was surrounded in his mountain lair by the police. With his capture ends the official campaign of clean-up.

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INDIAN NEWS FROM LONDON

Maharao Of Cutch Moves India Office

ZANZIBAR DECREES

Indian Agent-General Refused Access To Official Documents

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Aug. 18.
(By Air Mail)

The return of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala from Moscow after an extensive tour of over fourteen months of the U.S.S.R. last week has brought back political life into the activities of the Indian Political Group which was formed over two years ago to support Indian struggle for complete independence of the country outside the British Empire.

In spite of the fact that the months of August and September are notorious for the attendance at public meetings, the Political Group has decided to organise a series of such meetings. The first meeting will be held on September 6 under the joint auspices of the Political Group and the Friends of the Soviet Union. It is amusing to record in this connection that when the Secretary of the Organising Committee booked the local Essex Hall for the forthcoming meeting the people responsible for the Hall acceded to the Secretary's request to be allowed to hold a political meeting under the joint auspices of the Political Group and the Friends of the Soviet Union. However, when the authorities came to know that Mr. Saklatvala would be addressing the forthcoming meeting on his experience in the Soviet Union, the authorities responsible for the Hall suddenly cancelled the booking of the Hall without giving any reasonable excuse. But this is how the British public is told to study Russian experiments. It is easier for any member of the Tory, Liberal or Conservative Party to speak on Russia but the Communists always have to fight hard to secure any decent hall in London to speak on the same subject.

I understand that an informal meeting of the members of the London Branch of the Indian National Congress was also held this week. It was put on record that the London Branch has not been officially dissolved. It is contended that the disaffiliation of the Branch was "an autocratic act on the part of the Congress leaders in India and not even in strict accordance with the Constitution of the Congress." I am told by these members that the disaffiliation question was raised by misleading accounts set up by some of the disgruntled members of the Branch in London and that members of the Branch were never asked to defend themselves. Thus they were not only tried in their absence, but were sentenced without their knowledge.

LONDON BRANCH ACTIVE.
The London Branch, I understand, claims its existence as the London Branch constituted along right lines. It is reliably reported that several members of the London branch have come to the conclusion that the time has now arrived for the London Branch to resume their work along with the revival of the forcibly interrupted Congress sessions in India.

WAR ON WHITE PAPER.
The fourth Indian Political Conference will be held in London on the 29th and 30th September. The Conference is likely to devote itself largely to the question of methods of organising a sustained fight against the White Paper in Great Britain not only through Indian channels, but through such British organisations as have not sold their political soul to the imperialist leaders of the British Labour Party of the type of Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lansbury and others. Shrewd observers of British political game believe that the Churchill and Lloyd George is only a put up job in order to build up an artificial popularity for the notorious White Paper scheme.

In Government circles, it is hoped that by the staged plan of extreme Conservative Opposition the political opinion in India would be frightened into a surrender on the basis of the White Paper scheme as something to be thankful about.

Experienced Indian politicians in London who hold avowedly anti-imperialist faith realise that merely issuing a protest against the White Paper will not serve much useful purpose. Their object appears to be to lay the foundation of a continuous campaign in working class organisations which may expose and fight against the subtle imperialism of British Labour leaders. It is obvious and inevitable that such a

campaign cannot be conducted purely along racial or national lines.

The primary rights of nations to govern themselves will be insisted upon. At the three previous Indian Political Conferences held in London, members of sympathetic British organisations were invited only as fraternal delegates to give their support or criticism of their organisation to the Indian Conference. But it is now felt that passing one day's expression of support cannot achieve the object of carrying on a sustained campaign against the White Paper and for independence of India.

The Indian Committee has therefore decided to extend an invitation to the League against Imperialism and to various British socialist and working class organisations to send their representatives on the organising committee of the Conference. Such an organising committee would carefully consider a plan of permanent campaign and will then get the various proposals discussed and adopted at the Conference.

MOBILISING IRISH SYMPATHY.
It is also the intention of some members of the Organising Committee to extend an invitation for sympathy and support to lovers of Indian freedom in Ireland, France and America. It is interesting in this connection that some Indian friends have come across a speech of Mr. de Valera delivered in 1920 in New York at the invitation of an Indian organisation pointing to the necessity of close co-operation between India and Ireland against British imperialism. So far Mr. de Valera, it is argued, is in full power in Ireland, and as a man of considerable importance in the League of Nations, has not remembered to champion the cause of India to any extent approaching the sentiments of the after-dinner speech in 1920 in New York. It might be interesting for India to remind Mr. de Valera of his speech and to ask him for a proof of his courage of conviction.

ZANZIBAR DECREES.
I understand that the Maharao of Cutch has made a strong representation to the India Office on the subject of the recent controversial legislations adversely affecting Indians settled in Zanzibar, in as much as a majority of them are His Highness's subjects. It will be remembered that His Highness's late father, Maharao Pragmalji, sent out a special envoy with Sir Bartle Frere, the then Governor of Bombay, to Zanzibar, with a special proclamation from him demanding all Cutchis in Zanzibar to release slaves in their possession in consideration of the significant services to the British rule in the task of the abolition of slavery. In return, His Highness the Maharao was able to secure pledges for the equitable treatment of Cutchis in trade, commerce and settlement. On the basis of these pledges, the present Maharao, who is at present in London, has demanded immediate redress from the Colonial Office, through the India Office, and His Highness has been promised consideration of his representation by the India Office.

His Highness has been taking very keen interest in the present debate in Zanzibar as century-old trade and commerce of Cutch with Zanzibar, the island Metropolis of East Africa, has been seriously threatened through the operation of the new laws. He had a special consultation with Mr. E. N. Anantani, the Secretary of the Zanzibar Indian Association on the advisability of sending out to Zanzibar a few representatives of His Highness with a view to study the present legislation and to report to him for further action. The personnel of such a delegation is at present under consideration.

WILL MENON HAVE ACCESS TO PAPERS?
The last minute cancellation by the Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, the Indian Agent-General to South Africa, of his trip to Zanzibar on behalf of the Government of India to study the Zanzibar Decrees, and the deputising of Mr. Menon in his stead, has caused considerable flutter in Indian circles in London. There are several advices on the subject from abroad. One of them is most telling. It is reported that the Maharaja Singh undertook his trip to Zanzibar on the dis-

campaign cannot be conducted purely along racial or national lines.

It is understood that the Government will accept the question and fully acquaint the Assembly with situation in Germany which has very lately developed into a crisis.

It appears the Commerce Department itself is a dark about the development and surprise has been expressed that Indian Trade Commissioners at Hamburg did not inform the Government the real facts.

It is learnt that the Reichs Bank had for something taken complete control of all foreign currencies entering Germany, thus disabling the German importers of Indian goods to make payments without permission of the German Government.

Our Mysore Letter

MR. SASTRI ON COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Heavenly Being Wanted To Command Confidence Of All

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, August 21.
Delivering the inaugural address of the Rhetoric Society of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, last night, the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri referred to the communal problem and said that in the far off London at the Second Round Table Conference, it was made clear that none of 350 millions of India could command universal consent to settle the Communal problem. "Gandhi lost his magic powers there, community after community rejected his name. Need I say anything about others. Inside India, there was none competent to settle the problem; no one would accept any outsider to do that and nobody could tell where to get a Gandharva from Heaven for the purpose. Some of the scientists who have discovered the heavens and shot rockets into the far-off bodies, may perhaps be able to bring down the heavenly being, commanding the confidence of all classes and communities in this country."

PATRIOT OF HIGH ORDER.
Dr. V. Subrahmanyam who presided on the occasion referred to the great services of the distinguished speaker, who he would say, was a patriot of a very high order and one who could reconcile the discordant elements in the country.

CENTRE FOR ENLIGHTENMENT.
Mr. Sastri, proceeding expressed his pleasure at finding a Rhetoric society in the Institute of Science. This society was a step in the right direction, for a scientist should not only be a mere absorber of knowledge, but should also radiate as a centre for enlightenment.

DEWAN'S ASSURANCE OF RAJA'S HELP.
"We are all sons of Bharat Mata and owe allegiance to our common mother. I assure you that so far as His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is concerned, he would give all possible facilities for the material benefit of our neighbours in British India. It is in the same spirit that the Mysore Government has offered to supply your town with electric power from Sivamudram at very reasonable rates." Thus observed Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, in declaring open on Sunday last the new Building of the Indian Board office, Kollegal, a town in the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency, very near the borders of the Mysore State.

He said that he was highly appreciative of the friendly feeling and sentiments expressed by the Union Board of Kollegal in their address. They had made him feel quite at home there and it was with difficulty that he realized he was outside the Mysore State. That showed their interests were really identical in an Indian State.

COCOANUT INDUSTRY.
The Department of Agriculture in Mysore, of which Mr. A. K. Yegannarayana Iyer is the Director, is now engaged in exploring all possible methods of improving industry in the State. Mysore, noted for its copra and coconuts, the coconut with a large volume of export trade, still imports coconuts from the West coast and the neighbouring British Districts. The need for a marketing Act is strongly felt. The Director of Agriculture in a note he has submitted to Government, has offered various suggestions for the improvement of the coconut industry in the State. He lays great emphasis on the need for manufacturing coconut oil, which would meet the growing needs of the soap-makers in the State.

BOMB FINDS AND ARRESTS.
CALCUTTA, Aug. 25.
The Howrah Excise Staff were surprised to find three live bombs and chemicals for the preparation of bombs in the course of search in a house in a village in Howrah District where they had gone on receipt of information that liquor was being illicitly distilled. The owner of the house, his two sons and another man have been arrested.—A. P.

At the present moment the British newspapers are once again filling columns of fantastic stories of the sufferings of the people in the Soviet Union. However, there are artificial pictures of the imaginary sufferings of the people in Southern Russia on the usual principle of "philanthropic" Briton being once again ready "to bear the white man's burden in the interest of humanity!" The vilifying campaign against the Soviet Union is becoming significantly pronounced at a time when American professors and experts of sociology as well as renowned British publicists of the type of Bernard Shaw, Sydney Webb, Professor Harold Laski and last but not least, H. G. Wells, are full of praises of the new civilization inaugurated in Russia, which puts to shame the lower order of social, economic and education developments in Britain. Many of the Tory articles are written in the same strain in which a campaign was carried on against the Boers at the end of the last century and against the Germans which ultimately led to the Boer War and the last great War respectively.

OUR LONDON LETTER
(Continued from Page 6).

mean a definite war on the progressive and humanitarian work done on behalf of millions of children and women.

No country in the history of the world has made such rapid progress in art, science and learning in a short period of fifteen years as post-war Russia has done. Now to launch out a war against this country would not only be difficult from a strategic and military point of view but would be positively discreditable from an ethical standpoint. Such view is largely and openly held in influential circles in America and France; and naturally under their influence many other small countries, like the Scandinavian countries, or even Poland, Roumania and the Baltic States are beginning to revise their judgment. In the early stages of the Russian Revolution, it was possible for imperialist diplomats to paint the events in Russia in colours of bloodshed and terrorism. These imperialists themselves having once been defeated, Russia under socialist construction and sociological welfare is becoming quite a different picture. In every country the voice of imperialist aggressor is drowned by sympathetic admiration of sections of their own population. And war against Bolshevism as such has become more and more difficult.

He analyses the negative, restrictive, and positive provisions of the section "Indian Forces" while the term "Indian Forces" has no reference to the racial composition, British or Indian officers who were trained in England and who received commissions from the King stood on a distinct footing.

The words in the Section do not imply nor are they open to the construction that the Indian Legislature might take power in matters which the Army and Air Force Act are silent.—A. P.

HANDICAPS TO INDIAN TRADERS

Sequel To Exchange Restrictions Imposed By German Govt.

SIMLA, August 24.
Indian Foreign Trade in Germany is in a serious jeopardy due to certain exchange restrictions imposed by the German Government. This disquieting news is likely to be the subject matter of a short-notice question to be asked in the Assembly by Mr. K. C. Neogy on August 27 or 28.

It is understood the Government will accept the question and fully acquaint the Assembly with situation in Germany which has very lately developed into a crisis.

It appears the Commerce Department itself is a dark about the development and surprise has been expressed that Indian Trade Commissioners at Hamburg did not inform the Government the real facts.

It is learnt that the Reichs Bank had for something taken complete control of all foreign currencies entering Germany, thus disabling the German importers of Indian goods to make payments without permission of the German Government.

Gradual pursuance of this policy culminated, about two months ago, in German Government's ruthlessly cutting down the currencies permissible for payment for goods imported from foreign countries with the result that the Indian exporting firms cannot realise the large amounts of blocked money.

Less rigours are observed in respect of countries with whom Germany has concluded special trade pacts. Such pact has been concluded with Great Britain but it is not known if India's case was considered during the Anglo-German negotiations.

Mr. Nand Gopal Dutt of Silokot has arrived here in this connection on behalf of Indian Fur Traders' Association which is directly interested in Indo-German Trade.—United Press.

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A Sinister Campaign

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FOOTBALL MATCHES FOR CHARITY

The whole town was terrified at the very out break of the disastrous disease—cholera. As usual it took its due toll. But the prompt medical aid and services rendered by the city fathers combated the menace so well that it practically has died out. The appointment of the new health officer by the Ranchi Municipality has been a great boon to the public. We expect that the epidemic will no more make its appearance and create terror among the masses.

Always since the monsoon set in, we had regular and copious showers. The sky lay overcast with gloom and the rains made the streets slushy and muddy.

ACT OF CHEATING.
A charge sheet U/S 420 I P C has been submitted against one Dineswar Bhagat of Thakur for cheating one Ramchandra Singh and other persons. It is alleged that the accused posed himself as an agent of C S Garce Co. Ltd., Loan Dept. Ludhiana. Ram Chandra Singh took a security as an inspector from him. On enquiry, it has been found that he is a bogus agent. It is alleged that he has cheated various other persons taking securities from them.

Mr. Santosh Roy moved an appeal before Mr. H. Whitaker, Judicial Commissioner, Chotanagpur, on behalf of one Birsa Sardar who was convicted by Mr. P. C. Choudhuri, I C S D O Ranchi under rule 33 read with rule 30 under act XXII of 1932 and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to suffer S. I. for one month.

The charge against the accused was that he had tried to assist a married woman Must Ghasni to emigrate to Assam to work as a tea garden labourer by misrepresenting her before the local forwarding agent as the wife of one Sukbin.

There is a proposal from the Ranchi Athletic Association to arrange two exhibition charity football matches in this town early in September. In this connection Durhams and an I F A team are to grace this city with their august presence. Ranchi's Best XI will meet one of the foreign teams. We await to welcome them, who are to give us thrills and delight in these days of gloom.

SIR SIVASWAMI AND ARMY BILL

Agrees With Abdur Rahim's Amendment But Doubts President's Ruling

BANGALORE, August 24.
Though in complete agreement with the principle of Sir Abdur Rahim's amendment, Sir Sivaswami Iyer, who, as a member of the Legislative Assembly, took a leading part in the debates on the Army Budget and kindred subjects, expresses grave doubts regarding the Assembly President's ruling on the interpretation of the Section 65 of the Government of India Act regarding the Legislature's competence to govern the Indian Army Officers.

He analyses the negative, restrictive, and positive provisions of the section "Indian Forces" while the term "Indian Forces" has no reference to the racial composition, British or Indian officers who were trained in England and who received commissions from the King stood on a distinct footing.

The words in the Section do not imply nor are they open to the construction that the Indian Legislature might take power in matters which the Army and Air Force Act are silent.—A. P.

SOUTH INDIAN LIBERAL FEDERATION

MADRAS, Aug. 24.
The Executive Committee of the South Indian Liberal Federation at a meeting on Wednesday decided to hold the next session of the Federation in Madras on September 29 and 30.

A strong committee was appointed to draft amendments to the constitution of the South Indian Liberal Federation with instructions that the Committee should submit its report to the Subjects Committee at the ensuing Federation.

A sub-committee consisting of

Our Ranchi Letter

INTERESTING BILLS FOR BIHAR COUNCIL

Foot-Ball Matches For Charity

(From Our Own Correspondent)
RANCHI, Aug. 20.
The Ranchi session of the Bihar Council will commence from 3rd September. Many interesting bills and interpellations both official and non-official are included in the provisional programme for the sittings.

CHOLERA.
The whole town was terrified at the very out break of the disastrous disease—cholera. As usual it took its due toll. But the prompt medical aid and services rendered by the city fathers combated the menace so well that it practically has died out. The appointment of the new health officer by the Ranchi Municipality has been a great boon to the public. We expect that the epidemic will no more make its appearance and create terror among the masses.

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BROADEN OUTLOOK.

He advised the students to further cement these friendly relations and towards this end recommended to Hindu students the special study of Islamic Jurisprudence and to Muslim students the study of Hindu Jurisprudence. Such a study, added the lecturer, was bound to broaden their outlook and give them a better appreciation of their mutual points of view. He also advised them to undertake research work in the same field and thus contribute their quota to the knowledge of the world without distinctions of caste or creed.—A. P.

Agartala.—Somendra Kumar Sen, alias Jhunta, son of Sjt. Rajkumar Sen of Agartala has been arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and sent to Comilla jail.—United Press.

the Rajah of Bobbili, Sir Mahomed Usman, Kumararajah of Chettinad and others was constituted for affiliating the South Indian Liberal Federation Associations and enrolling members.—A. P.

MUSLIM UNITY BOARD'S CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY

SHAIKAT ALI AND SHERWANI FROM ROHLKAND AND AGRA DIVISIONS

LUCKNOW (By Mail).
The Muslim Unity Board's election manifesto at the outset emphasises the necessity of complete unity amongst the various communities in India as a condition precedent to the achievement of real freedom in the country and referred to the various abortive attempts made by the Board from time to time to achieve this end and adds that it shall persist in their efforts to gain the aforesaid objective.

THE MANIFESTO.
As regards White Paper the manifesto says that the Board is at one with other political organisations in the country that its (White Paper) recommendations fall far short of the legitimate aspiration of India and as such it is unacceptable to the Muslims of India. The manifesto 'inter alia' enjoins on the candidates put up by the Board to stand by the Communal Award in the absence of an agreed settlement acceptable to all the communities. (2) to endeavour to attain political and economic freedom of the country. (3) to introduce or support such legislations as would bring about harmonious relations between capital and labour landlord and tenants, (4) to protect the Islamic shariat from legislative inroads and to oppose such measures as might interfere with the Islamic shariat and consult the Ulemas on religious matters arising in legislatures and act accordingly. In conclusion it appeals to the Muslim voters to cast their votes in favour of Muslim nominees.

BOARD'S CANDIDATES.
The following were nominated by the Muslim Unity Board from various constituencies noted against their names:—
Nawab Ismail Khan—U. P. Seven cities Mahomedan Constituency.
Moulana Shaikat Ali—Rohilkand-Kumaon Division (U. P.).
Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani—Agra Division (U. P.).
Munshi Azhar Ali—Lucknow-cum-Fyzabad Constituency.
Dr. Zia-Uddin Ahmad—Allahabad-Thana-Si-Gorakhpure-Benares.
Sheikh Abdul Mazid—Sind.
Syed Murtaza Bahadur, Abdul Latif Farooki—Madras. (U. P.)

The voters of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Division have been approached both by Sir Muhammad Yaqub and myself, and the Moradabad knight fully realises how weak and desperate his position is.

"I am consulting Messrs. Mohammod Wasim and Ch. Haider Husain about my case, having already consulted Ch. Khallouzzaman, Syed Mohammad Husain (o. Allahabad) and Nawab Ismail Khan who have assured me that I have a perfectly strong case."

"I will also be going to Allahabad to consult my old friend Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. I am thoroughly enjoying this fun and like an old sportsman feel young and happy again."

HINDU-MUSLIM CORDIALITY

Sir Alladi's Advice To Hyderabad Law College Students

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 23.
Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, Advocate General, Madras, who is here on a professional visit, delivered an instructive address to the students of the Osmania University in the Law College on Sunday.

The lecturer exhorted his hearers to study their subjects in more than an academic way and specially to concentrate on Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence. It was only sustained studies, he added, which would help them to specialise in their profession.

Sir Alladi paid a tribute to the cordiality of feelings which existed between Hindus and Muslims in Hyderabad, in common with other Indian States, and warned his audience against the dangers of external influences which might prove detrimental to the existing good relations between the two communities, which stood out in sharp contrast with the bickering in British India.

BROADEN OUTLOOK.

He advised the students to further cement these friendly relations and towards this end recommended to Hindu students the special study of Islamic Jurisprudence and to Muslim students the study of Hindu Jurisprudence. Such a study, added the lecturer, was bound to broaden their outlook and give them a better appreciation of their mutual points of view. He also advised them to undertake research work in the same field and thus contribute their quota to the knowledge of the world without distinctions of caste or creed.—A. P.

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Inspite Of A Year Of Hitler's Domination

INCOME OF GERMAN WORKERS STILL EXCEEDINGLY SMALL

On the 15th July, the Socialist Party of France accepted an offer made by the Communist Party to form a joint front against Fascism and war. On the 10th July the Executive of the French National Trade Union Centre (CGT), replying to a letter received from the Communist Trade Union Centre (CGTU) regarding Trade Union unity, said that "this further reply can do nothing to alter the position adopted by the CGT and which has already been described. The CGT has always wanted unity of organisation, while attempts were being made under various pretexts (united front, united action, united Trade Union) further to widen and perpetuate the split." Special emphasis is laid by the CGT on the fact that "organic Trade Union unity must be the work of the organised workers," which replies to the efforts made by the CGTU to make the unemployed the arbiters of the lot of the working class.

INDEPENDENCE FROM POLITICAL ACTION.

Complete independence from political action has always been the keynote of the free Trade Union movement in France and there is to-day no difference of opinion within the movement on this point; for this reason, the attitude adopted towards this question by Trade Union and political organisations must be judged from different standpoints. In a leading article in "Le Peuple", the central organ of the Trade Unions, Berlin, strengthen this view by pointing out that the Communist and Socialist political movements are negotiating like responsible individuals: "A pact between the CGT and the CGTU, however, cannot be of the same kind. The CGTU cannot be regarded as a responsible individual, blindly following as it does the orders of the Communist Party. What actual engagements can it enter into in these circumstances? The Communist Party expects from the Trade Unions a certain obedience. It has always taken the point of view that they must serve political ends. The political split was the preparatory signal for the Trade Union split. I say this advisedly, for it is a fact that the political split need not necessarily have meant a Trade Union split. If the respective Parties really recognised Trade Union independence, this (this recalls the splitting off of the Neo-Socialists from the French Socialist Party). The political split of 1920 produced the Communist Party, whose doctrine denies Trade Union freedom, and the logical outcome of this political doctrine created the necessary conditions for the Trade Union split."

TRADE UNIONS AND POLITICS. This makes everything quite clear. The only thing that possibly remains to be added is that the newest unity proposition of the Communist Party still persists in the old mistakes of regarding the boundaries between industrial and political action. One of the points from the joint programme proposed by the Communists envisages the carrying out of "great strike actions" of a political character. In reply to this proposal, Belin says in the same article: "I should

like to add that that the independence proclaimed by the Trade Union movement of France and accepted by the Socialist Party is misrepresented, campaigned against and violated by the Communists. The Communists are more than ever convinced that the Trade Unions provide a convenient ground for direct political recruiting and that properly influenced Trade Unions can take part in excellent political strikes."

So much for the theoretical conditions of unity. When it comes to practice, this or that form of unity, under externally favourable or unfavourable circumstances, will go its own way. We shall then see with what measure of good or bad will are these praiseworthy efforts carried out by leaders and led. This measure can vary very much according to the local conditions and the experiences so far made by the respective partners. From the point of view of the whole movement, the most important question will be the ultimate aims pursued by the leaders of both parties.

NO TURNING BACK FROM OLD AIMS.

Regarding the Trade Union side, it must be said here that the Red International of Labour Unions (RILU), under whose orders stand any Communist Trade Unions which actually have an existence, issued a long time ago, at its last General Council meeting, the slogan of the "united front from below" which has now taken on a national significance; this was issued not with a desire for honest co-operation, which is now given as the reason, but for the end, quite openly announced by the RILU, of undermining the free Trade Unions and exercising that right which, according to Losowsky, the Communist Trade Unions can lay claim to: "the right and the duty of betraying the enemy (the reformists, Ed.), in which the main thing is that 'the workers shall understand our tactics, and realise that we are manoeuvring but not turning back.' The manoeuvres can be seen well enough and it is also quite obvious that there will be no turning back from the old aims!"

Or is Losowsky perhaps making an exception this once—does he really mean it honestly, after having "manoeuvred" for years with the traditional aims? It is widely believed that, even if it is only a temporary phase, he really means co-operation this time, as it happens to fall in line with the present foreign policy of Soviet Russia (co-operation of Russia with France, Eastern Locomotive Pact, etc.).

THE NEW SLOGAN. The answer to this is that the new slogan with the old aim was announced in Moscow and came into force at a time when the above-mentioned foreign policy was not in existence. This line of action is merely strengthened by the new foreign policy and does not at all prejudice the traditional aim of destroying the free Trade Unions.

If this aim were really being renounced, the responsible leaders of the RILU in Russia would first of all have to change not only the old tactics but also the

old aims, for only then would it be possible to talk about the usefulness or otherwise of joint action.

In another leading article in the "Peuple", Belin rightly says that belief in the honesty of these proposals is dependent on such admission. In this connection he says: "The Communist Party (and the RILU which is in the same case, Ed.) should make this declaration frankly and publicly. If it is only a matter of change of tactics, they should say so, so that we may know that the slogans of yesterday were also purely of tactical importance and that the tactics of yesterday have been found to be wrong, as is shown by the fact that they are now being changed. If, however, it is a matter of real change of front dictated by extraordinary circumstances, they should also say so, so that we may know what they mean. The science, in the present circumstances, is oppressive and must be broken." Moscow has the floor!

SLUMP IN WAGES IN GERMANY.

At long last the "German Labour Front" has published figures showing the wages of the German workers under the Nazi regime. On closer inspection it is very easy to understand why the Labour Front—which is mainly an organisation for spying on the workers inside and outside the factory—was in no hurry to make known to the world the terribly low level of wages in Germany. The results of the investigation are published in "Arbeiterturn" ("Labour") of the 15th June, just after the great speech in which Hitler pointed to the wholesale extravagance and corruption among the Storm Troop leaders—of which he had really long been aware—and which he afterwards made the excuse for the sanguinary "purge" of the 30th June.

WHAT A CONTRAST.

And what a contrast there is in fact between the fashionably tailored leaders with their luxurious limousines and the immense sums spent on banquets (according to official statistics, 30,000 marks were spent in this way by one barracks in one month) and the miserable army of the workers with an average gross weekly wage of 25.92 marks!

Even the Labour Front feels how regrettable is the position of the German workers, who, like everyone else, were promised an earthly paradise under Hitler's rule. The publication of these results comes after a statement which should be enough to nip in the bud the criticism of those surprised people who will seek to compare these figures with the dokology of the irresistibly upward-tending economic system under National Socialist leadership.

The statement ran: "First must come to the widespread removal of unemployment, and then a rise in the standard of living of the working people." It seems rather as if the leaders have regarded as their first duty a lowering of the standard of the working people.

We must perforce agree with "Arbeiterturn" when it says that the "income of the German workers is still exceedingly small." And this is in spite of a year of Hitler's domination, or rather, just because of this domination of the capitalist slave-drivers. One wonders how long it will be before the capitalists completely forbid Dr. Ley to publish such scandalous statistics. (Ifu.)

DOLLFUSS PAID WITH HIS LIFE Early in the year, the Press Reports of the International Federation of Trade Unions pointed out that according to the Vienna "Arbeiterzeitung," Austrian Social Democracy was quite prepared to come to agreement with the idea of self-government by corporations, which did not destroy but laid down as a principle the free right of the workers to organise, and did not abolish but rather supplemented political democracy. On this basis, which is in complete accordance with the principles of Catholic doctrine and has in fact been expressly confirmed in the Papal Encyclicals "it would have been possible," as the International Federation of Trade Unions then wrote, "to have won an easy victory over Fascism in Austria, in spite of the defeat of Labour and of the Catholic Church in Germany, and this would have given a different turn to the fate of Europe."

After the events of the 12th February, the International Federation of Trade Unions pointed out that Dollfuss had refused to do this and that he and the Catholic Church would have to pay the cost.

Dollfuss has already paid with his life. Will his mistaken policy demand further sacrifices in blood? (Ifu.)

SUPPRESSION OF FORCED LABOUR.

According to a statement of the International Labour Office, the Convention on the Suppression of Forced or Compulsory Labour

Will Union Govt. Participate In Next War?

SERIOUS SPLIT AMONG SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALISTS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 5.

There has been a serious or rather dangerous split among the South African Nationalists over the question of Union's participation in the next war in which Great Britain is involved.

Dr. Malan, the leader of the Cape Nationalist party emphatically says "no." Why should South Africa participate in the wars of Europe which are due to the century old feuds of the nations, asks Dr. Malan. He wants a clear declaration from the Union Government to that effect, as he has scented something contrary from the perusal of General Smuts' speech at Port Elizabeth in which the latter sang of the might and majesty of the British Empire to which South Africa had the privilege to belong.

Dr. Malan accuses the Government that they have entered into a secret treaty with British Government and have bound the country to help England in the next war and that present movement of the fusion of political parties started by General Hertzog and General Smuts has been the offshoot of the treaty.

GENERAL HERTZOG'S DECLARATION.

General Hertzog replied to the accusations at the Orange Free State Nationalist Party Congress and declared that neither the Government nor any of the Ministers have ever been approached by any person or Government regarding any such treaty or agreement. Mr. Frow, the Minister of Defence, referred to the same topic and said: "We are neither directly nor indirectly bound to Great Britain in any way which will call for either military or financial support in case of war, or on any other occasion."

This leaves no doubt about the intentions of the Government but from the academic standpoint it is argued that South Africa shall

be automatically involved in war as King George, while signing the declaration of war on behalf of Great Britain cannot remain neutral as the King of South Africa. However, it is a positive fact that republicanism will have a startling growth in South Africa in case of the latter's involvement in war as a Dominion of the British Empire. No Dutchman in the Union is inclined to participate in war for the sake of Great Britain.

HAND OF GENUINE FRIENDSHIP

But the most striking event of the week is the conversion of General Hertzog to the Imperialistic idea. He made a candid statement at the above-mentioned Congress to the effect that he was filled with the deepest appreciation of what the British people and the Government had the courage to do by giving to them what was rightly theirs and that they fraternally assisted them to bring into effect all that was implied by their sovereign independence. They as a nation would be truly ungrateful unless they acknowledged the large-hearted attitude of the British Government and the British people.

How happy would be India if the large-heartedness which was shown in South Africa, was also shown in connection with the political freedom of the greatest dependency under the British flag?

General Hertzog's fusion movement has endeared himself to the moderate elements of the country, and as they form the majority at the present time, it will be carried to its successful end without any doubt. As far as the Indians are concerned, they have less to fear from the Government controlled by the leaders of fusion than under the control of the leaders of the type of Dr. Malan, who although is anti-British believes in the elimination of the Indian from South Africa.

DANGER TO DECCAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

Maharashtra Chamber Vice-President Sounds Note Of Warning

The third quarterly general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was held on the 23rd inst., when Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Vice-President in the course of his address protested rigorously against the excise duty on Indian steel.

MARKETING OF INDIAN SUGAR.

I must congratulate the Indian Sugar Industry on its recent attempts to come to grips with the problem of marketing Indian Sugar. There are about a hundred factories working in the U. P. and Behar and their production far exceeds the demands of their home and adjacent markets.

The representatives of sugar factories, assembled in Calcutta on the 7th of this month, tried to face the problem as best as they could. The factory-owners from the two provinces of the U. P. and Behar seem to be agreeable to capture the port markets, for which they will have to contribute an agreed quota. This will provide a new market for their surplus production and it is hoped that the balance of their production will thereby realise a better price in their home market. This arrangement, so far as it goes, is certainly an improvement on the past, though I am afraid, it may not be in the best interests of the factories in the Deccan and Madras, if the factories in the North do not agree to restrict the sale of the balance of their production to their home and adjacent markets, to the exclusion of the territory which is the home market for the factories in the Deccan and the South.

There recently appeared in the Press a report about some concession to be granted by Government to a Non-Indian Company for the exploitation of minerals in certain districts in the North. These concessions from their nature, are likely to prejudice the ultimate interests of the country. They create contractual rights, which once vested, cannot be subsequently divested by future Governments whatever their constitution. These foreign interests have a capacity for expansion; there is no knowing how harmful their activities will be, in the course of time.

DECCAN FACTORIES.

The representatives of the Deccan factories suggested to the Conference an agreement whereby the Deccan factories were prepared to restrict themselves to their home market viz. the Districts of Maharashtra to the South of the Tapti-Valley-Railway and the adjoining districts from the Nizam's dominions. Of course, the port of Bombay, parts of Surat and Thana, were to be kept exclusively open for the factories in the North.

If this arrangement had been finally agreed to, the Deccan factories would not have had to stir out of their restricted territory and enter into competition with the factories in the North.

That would have meant the beginning of a territorial avoidance of unnecessary internal competition.

Even now, it is not too late for the factories in the North to accept this arrangement which is mutually advantageous. The development of the Sugar Industry in the North has an important lesson for Sugar manufacturers in Maharashtra. Unless fresh markets are developed outside Maharashtra of which there is no possibility, or local consumption further stimulated, for which there is little scope, there does not appear to be any room for additional enterprise in this field.

CONCESSIONS TO FOREIGN EXPLOITERS.

There recently appeared in the Press a report about some concession to be granted by Government to a Non-Indian Company for the exploitation of minerals in certain districts in the North. These concessions from their nature, are likely to prejudice the ultimate interests of the country. They create contractual rights, which once vested, cannot be subsequently divested by future Governments whatever their constitution. These foreign interests have a capacity for expansion; there is no knowing how harmful their activities will be, in the course of time.

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RACIAL SEGREGATION IN EAST AFRICA

Political Motive Behind It

(BY "EAST AFRICAN")

It may seem paradoxical but the fact remains that the average European in East Africa, while not considering himself the same "God - Almighty's - own - special - creation" as his com-
patriot does across the Indian Ocean, has arrogated to himself, in some ways at least, more rights for safeguarding of his "prestige" than his "own-flesh-and-blood" in the country where, until very recently, he regarded himself monarch of all he surveyed. "Racial segregation"—complete and rigid—has been, from the early days of East African history, his greatest demand, and he has succeeded, by introducing the "bar" wherever he possibly could, first in his social life, and then by using the same, or similar arguments, into the political as well as economic life, from preventing the Asiatic from becoming his competitor in any way whatever. Having thus secured the field all to himself—in the political sphere especially—he has not missed any opportunity of bating himself on the back for working "wonders" in the hitherto Dark Continent, and of giving a philosophic dissertation on the backwardness of the "Oriental".

MAIN CAUSE OF BACKWARDNESS.

Naturally the Oriental considers segregation the most poignant and the most humiliating of all his grievances,—and their name is legion. He rightly considers racial discrimination the main cause of his backwardness in this country, and has now set about removing it in right earnest.

Let me mention here that most of our people take the word segregation with its social implications only. As the Asiatic is branded as "inferior" by being excluded from certain hotels and clubs and residential areas, this is not to be wondered at. But it is my aim to prove that social segregation is not so humiliating nor so detrimental to the position of the community as a whole, as political segregation, by which is meant the reservation of certain rights to one community for the government and the development of the country. That social segregation is a curse is quite true. That it is unnecessary, will be shown. But it is usually greatly magnified, as a result of the inferiority complex from which a great many of our people suffer. I will endeavour to give, in a series of articles, a true picture of the extent of segregation in East Africa, its causes and its effects, and will also show how, by removing the bar from the political sphere, it will automatically disappear from the social lives of the two, and even the three communities.

RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

In all towns in East Africa residential segregation is in force, either with the sanction of the law, or by other means. Had the intensity of this misguided prejudice—which is due to the deplorable lack of any knowledge of the culture and civilization of the East, on the part of the supposedly better educated European—been the same throughout the whole country, the arguments for maintaining the "line" could be taken seriously. But when an outsider finds, on landing in Mombasa, Asiatics excluded from certain residential quarters, but having, nominally in any case, the same municipal rights, while in Nairobi, which has always been the stronghold of the racial snobs, the same people pushing slowly but steadily into areas which had hitherto been purely European, but suffering many disabilities under the civic government, he is likely to be puzzled by the vagaries of the segregationists.

"European residential areas" is actually a misnomer, because in most places there is no law which can prevent an Asiatic from living in any part of the town he prefers. That very little advantage has been taken of acquiring properties and living in the healthier areas, is our own fault. The first part of this statement requires qualification in the case of Dares-Salaam where most of the non-Government houses belong to Indians, but have been leased out to Europeans. As has been stated above in Nairobi, the Indians have begun to realise the advantages of escaping from the overcrowded bazaars to the beautiful park lands. In Mombasa, a few years ago, an Indian was not allowed to buy plots in a certain part of the town, and the court to which he applied for the removal of this ban, also ruled that no Indian could live in houses built on these plots. The Privy Council upheld this

decision. In Uganda the Europeans do not object to an Indian living in their midst and the same is the case in Tanganyika, but as the officials are in a majority in these territories, the same end has been partially achieved by reserving the best pieces of land for the officials' quarters. The few private houses have been tenanted by Europeans, who in the post-war shortage paid very high rents which have not been reduced in the same proportion as those in the commercial areas.

Very few Indians have cared to live in places where they would be surrounded by neighbours noted for their aloofness. High rents have also kept them away from the "bungalows". There is a very tiny Indian professional community in every town, and the rest of the educated section are mostly subordinate officials drawing comparatively low salaries. The commercial and wealthier people prefer to live in the heart of the town. Upper floor of the house in which the shop or the office is situated is the farthest they would go from the place where they conduct their businesses. The European, it must be admitted, has a strong predilection for a house, well-ventilated, cool, surrounded by a lawn and garden, away from the dust and noise. Had the habit of living in quieter and better places existed among the Indians, they could easily have established themselves where they cannot now enter. The European, with high notions of his superiority which would not brook the idea of an Indian living near him, quickly settled in the best available areas, and saw to it that no Asiatic came near him, with the result that with the dawn of the knowledge of the benefits of residing in the healthier areas, the poor Indian found the doors barred against him.

SEPARATE COMMERCIAL AREAS

In smaller towns, there has never been any complaint, simply because the small traders have never offered to sever their homes from their shops. In some of the Highland towns in Kenya, where racial prejudice manifests itself in its severest form, not only residential but even commercial areas have been set apart for Europeans.

It does not need any great effort to show that this form of segregation is absolutely unnecessary. It originated from the earlier misconception of the Asiatic. As is well-known the earliest arrivals in this country, in any considerable number, were the labourers who built the Uganda, Kenya and Uganda Railway. These were drawn from the poorest classes. A number of them settled in the country, and were employed as watchmen, rangers, market gardeners, etc. They mixed with the Natives freely, kept Native women, and lived in Native houses. The next to come into contact with the Whites were the traders. MacGregor Ross in his admirable work "Kenya from Within" justifies to some extent the need of segregation in spite of his forceful exposure of the Kenya Whites' mentality and their disgraceful treatment of the Indians and the Natives. He describes the trader as "disregarding of appearances and of cleanliness". He says, "The East was presented to them in its most unattractive guise. The picturesque settings of India were absent. In their place were the corrugated iron shanty by the roadside, the cheap insanitary, utilitarian structures of a congested bazaar. It was the East with 'all' its allurements left out. If of British stock one had to be a sportsman or a statesman or a Christian not to acquire a prejudice against it, and there existed in the Colony a large collection of Europeans, perhaps a thousand or two, out of the total of nine thousand odd Whites, who were wrong in imagining themselves to be either sportsmen or statesmen, and whose Christianity was, at any rate, of a specialised type...."

GOVERNMENT TO BLAME.

It is trite to say that it is the fundamental duty of every Government to "compel" its people to conform to the recognised laws of hygiene and sanitation. If the Indian built cheap, utilitarian structures in the commercial area of Nairobi, the Government is to be blamed for allowing such indiscriminate building to proceed. But assuming that the Whites would always live and work away from the India area, the authorities of those days evinced criminal indifference to the well-being of

Our Rajkot Letter

OPENING OF SWADESHI EXHIBITION

State Representative Assembly Elections

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, Aug. 24.
With the approach of Janmash-tami holidays, the local Swa-Sangha has organised the Kathiawar Swadeshi Exhibition the opening ceremony of which was performed by Shri. Gijubhai of Bhavnagar, before a crowded meeting gathering, yesterday in the local Nutan Theatre.
Mr. Gijubhai exhorted the hearers to be Swadeshi in thought, word and deed. In short, the individual conduct must be solely guided by the vow of Swadeshi.

The exhibition will remain open from 24th instant to 2nd September.
The Bhavnagar Durbar has raised the usual annual grant of Rs. 3,000 to Dakshina Murti Bhavan to Rs. 5,000.
Sri. Chhaganlal Joshi, the secretary, All Kathiawar Harijan Sevak Sangha has been touring the different parts of the province. He has, so far, visited Thau, Lakhtar, Wadhwan, Botad and other places. He has impressed upon the local workers in these areas, the necessity of treating the Harijans as equal by caste Hindus.

ELECTION RESULTS WITHHELD.

The list of the successful candidates of the Rajkot State Representative Assembly was withheld, from publication for a week by the State authorities. During this period, 3 members actively participated in the last C. D. movements, were served individually with notices asking them to show cause why they should not be debarred from election. On receipt of their individual replies, the Franchise Committee cancelled all the restrictions recently imposed upon them.

Sikhs And Assembly Elections

LAHORE, Aug. 24.
Sardar Mangal Singh, General Secretary of the Khalsa Darbar, in the course of a statement to the press says:—
"I whole-heartedly welcome the suggestion of Sardar Ujjal Singh that the Sikh representatives to the Assembly should be the pick of the community. In this connection the 'Tribune's' suggestion that Pandit Malaviya's services be requisitioned to bring about an understanding between the two parties among the Sikhs is worthy of serious consideration on the part of the Sikhs."—A. P.

the less-advanced Indians, and to the ultimate well-being of the inhabitants as a whole.

In the Round Table Conference of 1921, a laudable effort by the then Governor to make the rival communities arrive at a compromise—the Indian spokesman, during the acrimonious discussion on segregation said, "whereas fifteen hundred to two thousand Europeans have two thousand acres to live in, six thousand Indians were confined within a very small area.... there should be no such thing as segregation.... the condition had been aggravated by there being no land for the Indians to live in.... Indians wanted to live next to Indians and not next to Europeans—if (suitable areas) were thrown open there would be no talk of segregation.... Indians represented a formal law of segregation", all this was of course, like throwing water on a duck's back.
Outside the townships it was not only the Indian who was responsible for the unsightly structures. Backward or impetuous or, as MacGregor Ross calls them, "dis-educated" Whites built houses no better than the huts of the Natives. He (Ross) in one part of the book refers to a dwelling from a room in which you could see what was going in the next bed-room "but one!"

Residential segregation is not merely a question of superiority complex on the part of the European. It has a political aim, and is a means of attaining the political end. "Start with keeping them separate in the townships, then exclude them from the Highlands, later reserve the best industrial sites for ourselves, keep them away and keep them down, and make things so hard for them that they after ceasing to attempt to rival us, may either settle down to the most minor occupations, or,—oh, if that could happen—leave the country altogether."

Unfortunately for them, despite all their efforts, things are moving in the opposite direction, and residential segregation is being abandoned, however unwillingly.

WHAT DO THEY USE?

COMPETITION



1. This is an extremely interesting as well as simple Competition. Each of the Twenty Pictures represents a person doing some work. Most of them are professionals. What you have to do is to find out, from the List of Clues, the proper article generally used by each of these persons.

The Pictures do not necessarily give indication of the articles actually used, but they are meant to indicate the vocation of each person. For instance, although the soldier in the illustration No. 12 is not shown to carry a rifle, it is common knowledge that he generally makes use of a rifle. You, therefore, enter No. 14 against No. 12 of the illustration in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the other Clues against the illustrations and send your entries observing the following Rules:—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps—and post your entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered Post, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week-days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 29TH AUGUST, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The Prizes will be announced on the 6th September, 1934.

CLUES

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. FLAG. | 8. AXE. | 15. ANVIL. |
| 2. PEN. | 9. MEDICINE. | 16. MIRROR. |
| 3. THREAD. | 10. WATER. | 17. SOAP. |
| 4. NAILS. | 11. FIRE. | 18. THERMOMETER. |
| 5. WHISTLE. | 12. PATTERN. | 19. PAINT. |
| 6. CUTTER. | 13. BRUSH. | 20. CANE. |
| 7. HOSE. | 14. RIFLE. | |

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations

Clues

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Name.....

Address.....

Closing Date 29th August

Decline In Consumption Tells On Sentiment

ROOSEVELT PLACES STOP-LOSS AROUND 12 CENTS

Caution Necessary To Follow Bulls

Bombay, Aug. 23. That the New York market was disappointed because the Government's 12 cent cotton loan was not 13 cents graphically illustrates the extent to which markets nowadays have acquired the habit of depending on outside and largely artificial stimulus. They are a soft and flabby race these modern spoon fed economists, state Messrs. Langley & Co.

But the real fact of the matter is that the outlook is very far from convincing. The continued decline in the consumption of American cotton is a most disquieting feature. In our report of last week we pointed out that forwardings to world's mills had declined relative to last year by no less than 1,706,000 bales in the three months from 4th May to the second week of August. Last weekend's statistics showed this decline to be continued or even accentuated, forwardings being only 50,000 bales against 256,000 for the corresponding week of 1933. Exports also were only 54,000 against 156,000 last year.

PRICE LEVEL. Consumption, after all, is a fundamental factor in determining price levels and operators are, for the moment, more concerned with the decline in takings than in crop deterioration. It is extremely difficult to foresee in which direction improvement is likely.

On the Continent, French textile activity has been reduced to 60 per cent. of normal while Italian mills are expected to stop for ten days. We see no evidence of anything but declining activity in Spain.

Central Europe is taking more interest in politics than prints while inability to balance exports with imports has further restricted activity in Germany. So far as Asia is concerned, China has recently increased the import duty on cotton, and in India the import duty together with a wide parity places American cotton well out of range.

PROCESSING TAX. In America itself, there is that processing tax of 4.2 cents per pound. Imposed from 1st August last year as a compensating factor in the farmer's favour in an endeavour to offset his disadvantage in living behind the heavy tariffs which protected the manufacturer and not himself, it has done little but restrict the domestic consumption of cotton. This processing tax must go. It is unsound and its demise, in our opinion, is only a question of time.

But Senator Bankhead's suggestion that it should be removed forthwith is a most unsettling factor. The U. S. Government immediately denied that they had any intention of removing the tax. But Government denials have a habit of losing their force in face of national necessity.

The processing tax and still more the uncertainty regarding its removal is, it seems to us, the

biggest single factor in reducing American domestic consumption. Imagine for one moment how much cotton Indian mills would buy if there was a processing tax of very nearly one hundred rupees a candy and a rumour that such tax might be removed. The answer, obviously, is not one bale beyond that necessary for the manufacture of cloth already sold. And how much cloth would the cloth merchant buy? Not one piece beyond that for which he had an immediate outlet!

So long as there is the slightest possibility of the removal of the tax domestic consumption in America must, inevitably, decline. And that is an unpleasant thought for bulls in the cotton market.

President Roosevelt has, however, requested this Reconstruction Finance Corporation to authorise loans at 12 cents per pound on cotton held by producers. That, in effect, places a stop loss around 12 cents as hedge selling would, presumably, decrease as the market approached that level.

Furthermore, we look for a reduction both in acreage and output at the next bureau. Private crop estimates will soon be again before the market and they can hardly be other than helpful.

Strike news also is now more likely to be favourable than unfavourable.

CAUTION NEEDED. Considerable caution is now necessary in following the bull side of the market but, for moderate profits, we advise purchases in easier markets.

The Bombay market during the week has taken a considerable amount of long liquidation and, we suspect, not a little short selling. Against options, the ring, to our mind, is definitely short.

Export inquiry continues to be poor, but in face of the hesitancy in America, it might be worse. Last week we stressed unfavourable crop reports from the East. Berars. At that time the West Berars were more favourable but we have since had unfavourable reports from Khamsang. In Central India also there has been too much rain.

Yesterday's weather map showed little or no rain over the Oomra tracts but the weather is cloudy. And there is another depression at the north of the Bay of Bengal. A depression there a week ago moved along the Ganges valley and avoided the Oomra districts. The present depression might not show the same discrimination.

A break of ten days is required right through the Berars and Central India.

Broach, being a later crop, is more satisfactory, but sunshine would be beneficial.

We do not look for very wide fluctuations in Bombay but on any declines from the present level would recommend purchases.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Name of Company.	Latest prices.
Assam-Bengal Railway	
Ord. Stock	80 0 0
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 p.c. Preference	0 8 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	104 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd. 10 13 3	
Cables and Wireless 7-1/2 p.c. Ord. A Stock	13 15 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	2 17 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.)	1 6 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 p.c. Prf. Stock	32 10 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Dfd. Stk.	66 0 0
East India Distilleries and S.P. Ord.	1 5 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 0 0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	51 10 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Corpn.	136 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	2 0 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7-1/2 p.c. Debs.	102 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 15 0
Shahdara-Sahanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	92 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c.	

Debentures 111 0 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50 112 0 0

(Continued from Col. 3.)

Shipments, which would apply to all the controlled countries, may lie in the fact that all producers are aware that their exportable quota already reduced to 90 per cent. will be further reduced to 80 per cent. in October and to 70 per cent. in December. It was, therefore, not worth while to engage additional labour to tap the full quota which was available in the months of June and July as by December such additional labour would no longer be of any use. We understand that the Regulation Scheme permits deficiencies in past months to be made up in future months so that Estates may well be endeavouring to level up their shipments to something like the average of the whole period.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 15-5/16 cents buyers (flat parity 7-1/4d. at exchange 5.06) being a rise of 3/4 cent on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday were—September 15.54 (last week 14.70), October 15.63 (14.83), December 15.95 (15.08), January 16.08 (15.22), March 16.32 (15.46), May 16.60 (15.70) and July 16.87 (not previously quoted).

STOCK. United Kingdom Stocks for the week ended 4th August 1934 at 166.327 tons show an increase of 937 tons on the week. Stocks at 15th August 1933 totalled 99,751.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Small Shipments In July

We have received the following Weekly Report from Messrs. Symington and Wilson, London, dated August 8:—

The London Rubber Market was closed from Friday evening till Tuesday morning for the August Bank Holiday. On Thursday and Friday the Market remained fully steady although somewhat inactive. The opening on Tuesday was firm with an advancing tendency and prices gained 1/4d. on the day compared with Friday night's close. The Market in New York on Friday closed strong with an advance of about 20 pts. while a further advance took place in New York on Monday, making the total advance on the two days slightly more than 1/2 cent. The advance in New York was partly in sympathy with the advance in other Commodity Markets there assisted by further talk of inflation. It was no doubt also influenced by the shipment figures which we give below showing unexpectedly small shipments for the month of July from Malaya and Ceylon and for the month of June from the Dutch East Indies.

STRONG ENQUIRY

The opening here this morning was very firm with a strong enquiry and sellers very reserved. Prices show a further slight advance on the day. The lowest price for Spot Rubber during the period under review was 7-1/8d. done on Thursday and the highest 7-7/16d. done to-day. The advance in price on the week amounts to 5/16d. for all positions except January/March which shows an advance of 3/8d. For the first time since April 1930 a price of 8d. appears in the quotations at the foot of this Report.

The Malayan Information Agency have published the figures of exports from Malaya for the month of July. Gross exports amount to 55,090 tons (June 53,282 tons) while imports of Estate Rubber amount to 10,417 tons (7,573 tons) and those of Native Rubber (dry equivalent) to 12,412 tons (13,408 tons). Total imports (dry equivalent), therefore, amount to 22,829 tons (20,981 tons), leaving 32,261 tons (32,301 tons) as the net exports of Malayan produce.

Seeing that the quota for shipments of Malayan Rubber for the months of June and July amounts to 42,000 tons a month, it is somewhat difficult to understand why each month should have fallen about 10,000 tons short of quota. As regards the July shipments, we understand that in some areas in Malaya at any rate, tapping has been seriously interfered with by exceptionally heavy rains which have made tapping impossible for several days.

INCREASE IN STOCKS. Probably, it will also be found that there has been some increase in stocks when the figures come through. The accumulation of stocks, however, cannot continue for long as the Regulation Scheme expressly provides against such accumulations either by producers or dealers within the controlled areas.

Of the gross exports 11,093 tons (8,883 tons) come to the United Kingdom, 26,599 tons (28,040 tons) go to the U.S.A. 9,800 tons (10,252 tons) to the Continent of Europe, 4,174 tons (3,603 tons) to Japan and 3,419 tons (2,504 tons) to other destinations.

Shipments from Ceylon (own Rubber) for the month of July are cable as 4,093 tons against 3,305 tons in June 1934 and 4,451 tons in July 1933. Total shipments of Ceylon Rubber for the first seven months of the year amount to 45,432 tons against 33,296 tons last year. As in the case of Malaya so with Ceylon, it is difficult to understand total shipments for the months of June and July amounting to only 7,398 tons with a total exportable quota for the two months of 13,200 tons.

SHIPMENTS FROM DUTCH INDIES. Reuter's Agency has published the figures of shipments from the Dutch East Indies for the month of June. Gross shipments amount to 26,574 tons (May 64,554 tons), whereof 11,114 tons (29,280 tons) are Estate Rubber and 15,460 tons (26,451 tons) Native Rubber (Dry equivalent). The May shipments were of course abnormal owing to the clearance of stocks before the Regulation Scheme came into force. This clearance of stocks goes a long way to account for the smallness of the June shipments. We understand that the June shipments include a quantity amounting to about 6,000 tons which was put in the custody of the Customs Authorities at the end of May, but not actually shipped. This would reduce actual June shipments to about 20,500 tons only or 9,000 tons below the quota figure of 29,500 tons.

An explanation of the small

(Continued in Col. 2.)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 25.	
October	13.20
December	13.30
January	13.40
March	13.42
May	13.57
Middling	13.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 25.	
July	13.20
October	13.30
December	13.35
January	13.40
Middling spot	13.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 25.	
Days' receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
10-10 a.m. To-day's quotations price	
July 1934	6.98
August 1934	6.94
September 1934	6.93
October 1934	6.89
November 1934	6.89
December 1934	6.89
January 1935	6.93
February 1935	6.90
March 1935	6.91
April 1935	6.90
May 1935	6.90
June 1935	6.89
July 1935	6.89
Middling Spot	7.17

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
Sakellaris	
October 1934	8.50
November 1934	8.53
December 1934	8.53
January 1935	8.60
February 1935	8.65
March 1935	8.70
April 1935	8.76
May 1935	8.76
June 1935	8.76
July 1935	8.76
F.G.F. Spot	8.76

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
October 1934	5.38
November 1934	5.38
December 1934	5.38
January 1935	5.38
February 1935	5.38
March 1935	5.38
April 1935	5.38
May 1935	5.38
June 1935	5.38
July 1935	5.38
F.G.F. Spot	5.38

BROACH

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.38
Fine (good staple)	5.52
Superfine (good staple)	5.68
C.P. OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.33
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.48
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.63

SENGAL

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
Good	3.35
Fine	3.45
Superfine	3.55

SCINDE

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
Good	3.65
Fine	3.75
Superfine	3.85

SEEDS

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f.	ton 111-2-6 Aug/Sept sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f.	ton 112-10-9 Aug/Sept sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f.	ton 112-15-0 Aug/Sept sellers.
Raped, Toria, (Hull/Cont't)	c.i.f. ton 110-12-6 Aug/Sept sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f.

ton 110-3-9 Aug/Sept sellers.	
Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f.	ton no offers.

LINSEED OIL

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 20/9 Sept sellers.	
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 21-1-1/2 Jan/Apl sellers.	

LONDON RUBBER

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-9/16 sellers.	

LONDON PRODUCE

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
Wheat, Rosario San Fe. Parcels, 25/9 Aug sellers.	
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, 26/4 Aug sellers.	
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 29/3 Aug sellers.	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
Market unchanged.	

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Aug. 25.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 10-7/8.	

LONDON SILVER

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
Silver—Market steady.	
Spot 21-1/2.	
Forward 21-1/2.	

LONDON EXCHANGES

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
T.T. London on—	
Berlin	12.76
Amsterdam	7.261
Brussels	21.261
Madrid	36.53
Milan	58.15
Berne	15.30
Paris	75.71
Prague	120.12
New York closing cross rate	5.06-11/16

LONDON GOLD

Liverpool, Aug. 25.	
Gold bars fine per oz 48-19-5	

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

AUGUST 25.	
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.	
Karanja, Baird, Durban.	
Sonnenfels, Gifers, Hamburg.	
Wartenfels, Bartling, Bhavnagar.	
Gairsoppa, Taylor, Basseln.	
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.	
British Commander Pinkney, Abadan.	
Kabinga, Jones, Hull.	

DEPARTURES.

AUGUST 25.	
Carthage, Burge, London.	
Clara Camus, Antonio, Kobe.	
City of Baroda, Brown, Karachi.	
Mayebashi Maru, Tanaka, Kobe.	
AUGUST 26.	
Steamer Pacific Maru for Kobe.	
Steamer British Commander for Abadan.	

LOADING.

AUGUST 25.	
Steamer Pacific Maru for Kobe.	
Steamer British Commander for Abadan.	

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karanja.—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Karanja, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.	
S S Varsova.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.	

S S British Commander.—The A P O Coy's steamer British Commander, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Kabinga.—The J F Coy's steamer Kabinga, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Jalaveera.—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaveera, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Sonnenfels.—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Sonnenfels, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Wartenfels.—The L Edwards Ltd., steamer Wartenfels, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bhavnagar, with a general cargo.

S S Gairsoppa.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gairsoppa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basseln, with a general cargo and rice.

S S City of Baroda.—The K N Coy's steamer City of Baroda sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Clara Camus.—The Lloyds T. Coy's steamer Clara Camus sailed on Saturday for Kobe, with same bottom cargo and 1 through passenger.

S S Mayebashi Maru.—The N Y K steamer Mayebashi Maru, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 25.	
S S Carthage for London.—4 bundles woollen carpets, M M & Co.	
S S Castalia for Glasgow.—18200 bags groundnut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.	
For Barcelona.—570 bags linseed, O Jivanchand; 100 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.	
For Liverpool.—18 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 64 bales wool raw, M Motilal.	
For Manchester.—9 bales cotton yarn waste, P Desai & Co.	
S S City of Baroda for Antwerp.—12800 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Omerbhoy; 33 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Omerbhoy; 3055 bags groundnut cakes, H Rayji & Co.	
For Liverpool.—56 bales cotton fly, M Bhuta & Co.; 75 bales cotton yarn waste, M Bhuta & Co.	

S S Sonnenfels for Hamburg.—70 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.; 1450 bags groundnut seed, M Bhuta & Co.

For Bremen.—666 bags groundnut seed, Amin & Sons.

For Antwerp.—4290 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.

For Rotterdam.—1333 bags groundnut seed A Podar & Co.; 750 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 49 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.; 1318 bags groundnut seed, The Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Ghent.—110 bales cotton raw, A Podar & Co.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg.—1490 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 3100 bags groundnut oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co.; 1000 bags copra oil cakes, A Omerbhoy.

For Antwerp.—1904 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 60 bags groundnut, F Gokulchand; 54 bags Ind. kang grain, S M Rajgor & Co.

For Rotterdam.—55 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 2560 bags groundnut, Strauss & Co. Ltd.

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool.—2464 bags myrabolium, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Rawalpindi for Hongkong.—24 bags gum olibanum, A A Manji.

S S Mayebashi Maru for Kobe.—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

Current Quotations Of Indian Mill-Made Piecegoods

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BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1934

Supreme Honour Done To Bombay

Present Congress Session, Tribute To Its Sacrifices

Will Bombay Rise To Occasion And Appreciate Honour, Sending In Quotas Of Men And Money?

(Through Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee.)

Bombay gave birth to the National Congress. Forty-nine years ago it was founded by the then politically conscious intelligentsia. There was then no question of Swaraj, complete independence, or complete economic independence of the masses along with the political freedom of the country. "Bande Mataram" was unheard-of in those days. The Grand Old Man of India, the late Dadabhai Naoroji, who carried the discontent of the Indian intelligentsia into the British Parliament of which he was a member, gave the gospel of Swaraj to the people of India.

TILAK'S WORK OPEN BOOK TO ALL

The late Lokamanya Tilak, though essentially a scholar with a literary bent of mind, also found that India's cultural development was being atrophied, that the economic condition of the masses was progressively deteriorating, that life was becoming miserable for the educated young men, for want of proper opening and careers, that, in short all around was ignorance and poverty on the one hand and discontent on the other. He realised that the root cause of this was that India was under foreign domination. What Tilak did to help the development of National Congress, as the exponent of India's political aspirations, is an open book to all. He showed that the way to freedom lay only through service and sacrifice. His imprisonment for six years marked an epoch in the growth of the Congress.

Then came the Great War. According to the professions of the Allied Statesmen it was fought to vindicate the principle of self-determination and protect the rights of smaller nations. The Home Rule Movement was started under the leadership of the Lokamanya, who had just been released, and the late Mrs. Besant to test the sincerity of British statesmen. You all know what happened. Promises were made. Pledges were readily given, because Indian money and men were needed to win the War. India was bled white, in the words of Lord Hardinge, the then Viceroy. India lost thousands of souls on the battlefields, hundreds returned maimed or otherwise helpless. Millions of rupees were sent to help Britain in her need.

BOMBAY CONTRIBUTED LAKHS TO GREAT WAR.

How much did Bombay contribute to the War Loans? Was it a small amount, say, a few lakhs? No. Bombay paid in lakhs. When to-day all India looks to see how it is going to respond to the call to make the ensuing Congress Session an unparalleled success, what have you, its citizens, done? Have you enrolled yourselves as volunteers for services during the Congress Session? Look at that picture and this and judge for yourselves of what you have done towards the Motherland. Bombay, however, cannot and will not fail. The Reception Committee is confident of it.

The War ended. The Armistice was concluded. All the countries benefited. Some had new colonies. Other had

"special spheres of influence" and mandated territories. Everybody had something or other to gain. But what did India gain? Broken pledges, that Black Act called the Rowlatt Act, then Jallianwalla Bagh massacre.

It was then that a new realisation dawned on the country. People of all communities began to think and think furiously. Mahatma Gandhi led the crusade against the obnoxious Rowlatt Act. The agony of the Punjab Martial Law followed. The hearts of Muslims were lacerated by the Treaty of Sevres and the dismemberment of Turkey. Muslim vied with Hindus in carrying the non-co-operation Movement. The whole role of the Congress changed. From the organisation of the intelligentsia, it began to permeate the masses of the people. The dormant spirit of patriotism was roused. Thousands courted jail. The Congress came within an inch of success, according to the then Governor of Bombay, whose name is associated with the Back Bay and B. D. D. follies.

BOMBAY'S OPPORTUNITY.

At that time in the name of the Congress Mahatma Gandhi appealed for a crore of rupees. The amount was speedily and spontaneously subscribed. The splendid response of Bombay to that call is now a matter of history. It is in Bombay that the Congress is going to meet in the next few weeks. Bombay must maintain its proud record both for generosity and patriotism. How is it going to do it? Let its citizens ask the Reception Committee. Better still let them ask themselves each one of them, as to how they are going to make the ensuing Congress Session an unprecedented success. Let them remember that money is the most urgent need of the committee. In about six weeks, the work of six months or more will have to be accomplished. Let them remember that every day that passes is so much precious time lost. Bombay will not allow its fair name to be tarnished. Its citizens must rush to back up the Reception Committee more strenuously than they have done hitherto. Will they fall now? No, they shall not.

BOMBAY MADE HISTORY.

During the last four years, Bombay made history. Who can ever forget the part its citizens played during the last two campaigns of Civil Disobedience? Who can forget those days when almost every house in the City had become a Congress House? And it is as a tribute to them and in recognition of their services and sacrifices that the National Congress Session meets in this city.

APPEAL FOR MONEY & MEN.

How are Bombay's citizens going to demonstrate their acknowledgment of this supreme honour done to their City? Let them do so by responding to the call of the Reception Committee for money, material and men. It has to be remembered that time is very short. What is lacking in time must be made up with money and active co-operation in the work of the Reception Committee.

WHAT IS BOMBAY'S ANSWER? THE NEXT FEW DAYS WILL SHOW.

KHADI EXHIBITION AND SWADESHI BAZAR

Exhibitors Urged To Make Arrangements In Time To Save Disappointment

(Through the Publicity and Propaganda, Sub-Committee, Reception Committee.)
It has already been announced in the press, an All-India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar will be held along with the session of the Congress, in Bombay. The Exhibition sub-Committee of the Reception Committee has now completed its plans and arrangements.

(Continued on page 10)

NO COMMUNAL PROPAGANDA

Gopal Singh Resigns From Akali Party To Do Congress Work

AMRITSAR, Aug. 25. Sardar Gopal Singh Quami has resigned from the Akali Party at the instance of the Gur Sewak Sabha.

It might be recalled that he had very recently resigned from the Khalsa Darbar on the ground of his inability to fight for communal rights and his desire of devoting his time for Congress work.

It is rumoured that he will resign the membership of the Shrimani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee also and thus come out from all communal bodies.—United Press.

CONTINUOUS RAIN IN AJMER

There has been heavy and continuous rain since last midnight, about four inches having already fallen and it is still raining.

Fogysagar, the main source of water supply for the town is overflooded and Anasagar lake is nearing danger level. No loss of life or property has been reported so far.—A.P.

American Vice-Consul In Colombo

COLOMBO, Aug. 26. According to the news available Mr. Donald H. Robinson, Vice-

FIVE LAKHS FOR DHARAMSALAS

U. P. Governor Appreciates Public Spirit

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 25. Works for public utility to the value of nearly five lakhs, chiefly Dharamsalas, were constructed by private individuals at their own expense in the year 1933-34 in the United Provinces.

The Governor of the U. P. expresses his appreciation of the public spirit shown by the donors. The principal undertakings were the dharamsalas built by Lala Deen Dayal Sukh Dyal on the railway station road, Hardwar, at a cost of one lakh and the rest house for pilgrims and Kothi with temple at Brindaban built at a cost of Rs. 84,000 by Hon'ble Raja Ragunath Prasad Singh Mongyr.—A.P.

Marwar State People's Conference

JODHPUR, Aug. 24. The proposal for holding the second session of Marwar State People's Conference is said to have been under contemplation among the local workers.

The place for the conference would be selected in Marwar areas.

In this connection it may be noted that the first session was held at Puskar.—United Press.

Consul for America at Calcutta, will shortly succeed Mr. B. Livingston, who holds a similar post in Colombo.

Mr. Livingston has been transferred to Oslo, Norway.—United Press.

Govt. Impediments & Congress Site

Make Bombay Session Unique Success Exhorts Nariman

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE GOWALIA TANK AND FORT

"The Government of Bombay rejected the Reception Committee's request to lease out the Back-Bay Reclamation Grounds or the Esplanade Maidan for the holding of the ensuing sessions of the Indian National Congress though the H.O.H. Fete or other 'Tamashas' were allowed to be held on these very same grounds. Knowing as you do the impediments that the Government have thrown in the way of the Congress, it must be the duty of every citizen of Bombay to make the 48th Session of the Congress a unique success."

NATIONAL FLAG UNFURLED

Thus declared Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chairman of the Reception Committee while unfurling the National Flag at the Chotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road on Sunday morning.

The function was held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee.

Flag Salutation ceremonies were gone through at the Gowalia Tank on behalf of the Girgaum District Congress Committee and in Fort on behalf of the 'A' Ward Congress Committee.

SALUTE TO TRICOLOUR

A Flag Salutation, with March Past was held in the Congress House, when the Cadets of the Officers Training Camp, who after a route March of over 8 miles saluted the Tri-colour, which was unfurled by Dr. N. S. Hardiker.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committee and the Provincial Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony was held at Kalbadevi on Sunday morning. Mr. K. F. Nariman unfurled the Flag. Amidst the blowing of bugles and cries of 'Jais' the Tri-colour was unfurled exactly at 3 a.m. at the Chotalal Bhuvan.

BHULESHWAR'S SACRIFICES
Mr. N. B. Deshpande, the President of the District Committee paid tribute to the sense of sacrifice and suffering of the people of Bhuleshwar Ward during the C. D. Movement and observed that the ward had always been the nerve centre of Bombay, that contributed most to the National movement.

DUTY OF BOMBAY CITIZENS

Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of his speech observed that there were only two months before the 48th Congress Session met in Bombay.

Speaking on the refusal of the Government to lease out the Reclamation ground or the Esplanade maidan, he said that the Government had refused the required plots of ground to the Reception Committee while the H.O.H. Fete and other Tamashas were easily accommodated by the Government. In spite of the impediments the Government had thrown in the way of the Reception Committee, it must be the duty of all citizens of Bombay to make the Bombay Congress the envy of All-India and glory of Bombay.

Mr. Nariman appealed to the general public to help the Reception Committee to make the session a thorough success.

WHAT CONGRESS STANDS FOR

Mr. Nagindas Master said that the higher the Tri-colour flew the more wide spread and deeper the love for the country grew. He appealed to the gathering to help the Reception Committee and prove to the country their unflinching love towards the only political organisation that stood for the immediate liberation of the country.

Mr. Sunderdas Morarji also spoke. The function terminated with loud cheers and applause.

"HONOUR THE FLAG"

A brief yet imposing flag salutation ceremony was performed on Sunday morning at the Gowalia Tank Maidan when under the auspices of the Girgaum (D) District Congress Committee, Mrs. Periben Captain unfurled the National Flag. Mrs. Captain made a fervent appeal to the gathering to honour the flag in deeds and not merely in words.

"CLOSE UP YOUR RANKS"
Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., addressing

the gathering next emphasised the supreme necessity of closing up the congress ranks. That necessity, he continued, could not be too much emphasised in view of the national defeat through which they were passing. There was nothing wrong in the defeat since in a war of national independence they had to take defeats along with victories, but it would be certainly wrong if they did not benefit by the lesson of that defeat. Peace after a heavy defeat always released forces of disruption and disintegration. All these party squabbles had cropped in because there was no programme which would harness their energies. Congress had tolerated indiscipline too much in its ranks all these years and now a time had come when they must demand rigorous discipline. They had now to set their house in order. The flag must always enjoin the strictest discipline with line Congress ranks.

ALL PARTIES MUST UNITE.

Mr. P. R. Lele, who followed, saw nothing wrong in the formation of various parties. Their energies had now been released and they were manifesting themselves in the various parties. He had every hope that all these parties would combine together in the forthcoming session of the Congress in hammering out a common programme of action for the next year.

Amid shouts of "Vande Mataram" the function came to a close.

Flag salutation ceremonies were held at the Fort and the Congress House also.

HOME MEMBER ON BOSE'S RELEASE

SIMLA, Aug. 25. In connection with the proposed deputation to the Home Member by the Bengal Members of the Assembly, regarding the release of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Mr. S. C. Sen called on Sir Henry Craik to-day.

The "United Press" has been authorised to state that Sir H. Craik informed Mr. Sen that no useful purpose would be served at present by such deputation calling on him.

The Government of India had for the last few days been in communication with the Bengal Government and it had been decided that the Government was not in a position to consider favourably Mr. Bose's release at the present moment.

The idea of the deputation has therefore been abandoned.—United Press.

LEBONG SHOOTING OUTRAGE CASE

Witnesses Identify Accused

DARJEELING, Aug. 25. Five witnesses were examined in the Lebong case to-day. The police officer posted at the station between Darjeeling and Siliguri said that he got a telephonic message of the outrage on May 8 and he directed the search of all young Bengalis going down to Siliguri.

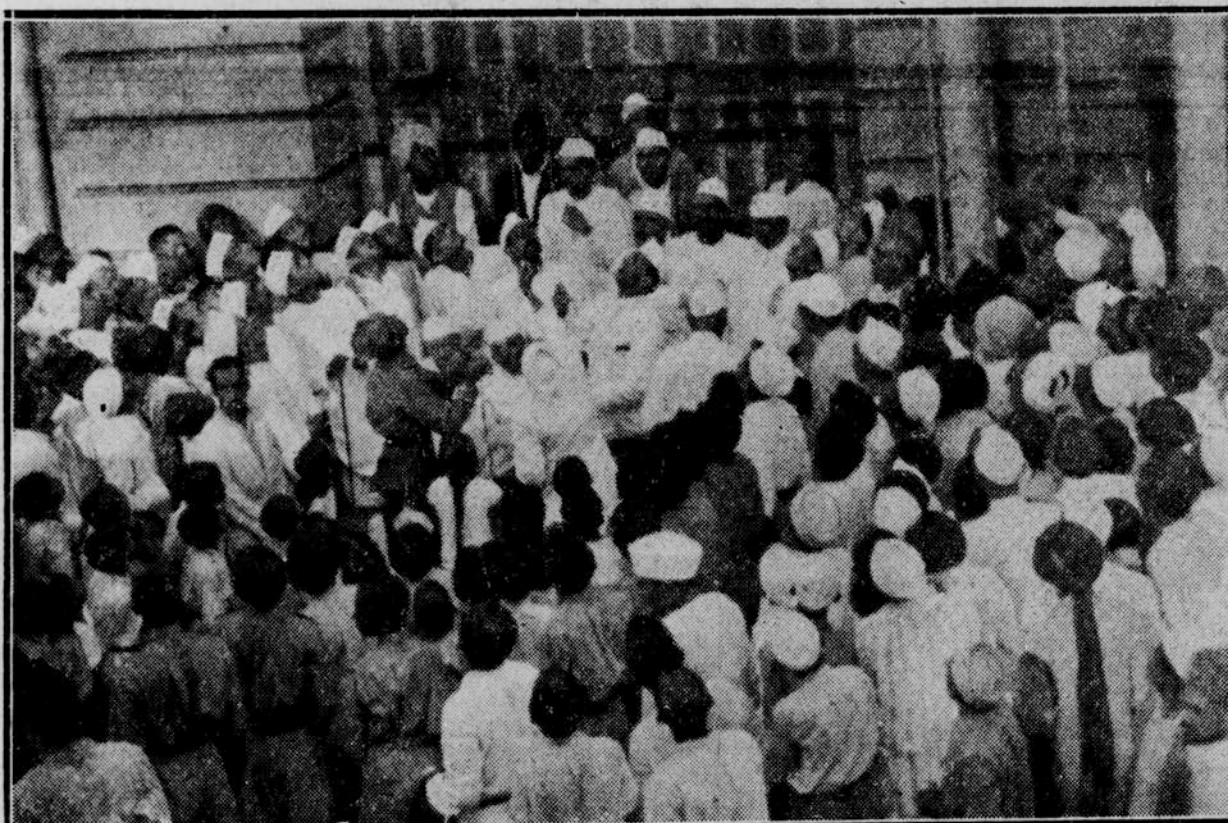
On the 10th, witness searched a Bengali youth and girl committed down in a car. Nothing incriminating being found in the search, he let them go. Witness identified accused Monoranjan as the youth, whom he searched.

Another police officer posted at Siliguri stated that he was instructed on May 9th to find out a Bengali youth aged about 23 and a girl aged about 17 yearing a yellow saree. On 10th, he found the Bengali youth and girl in a third class compartment. He searched their luggage but did not find anything incriminating. They were not detained. He identified accused Monoranjan and Ujjala.—A.P.

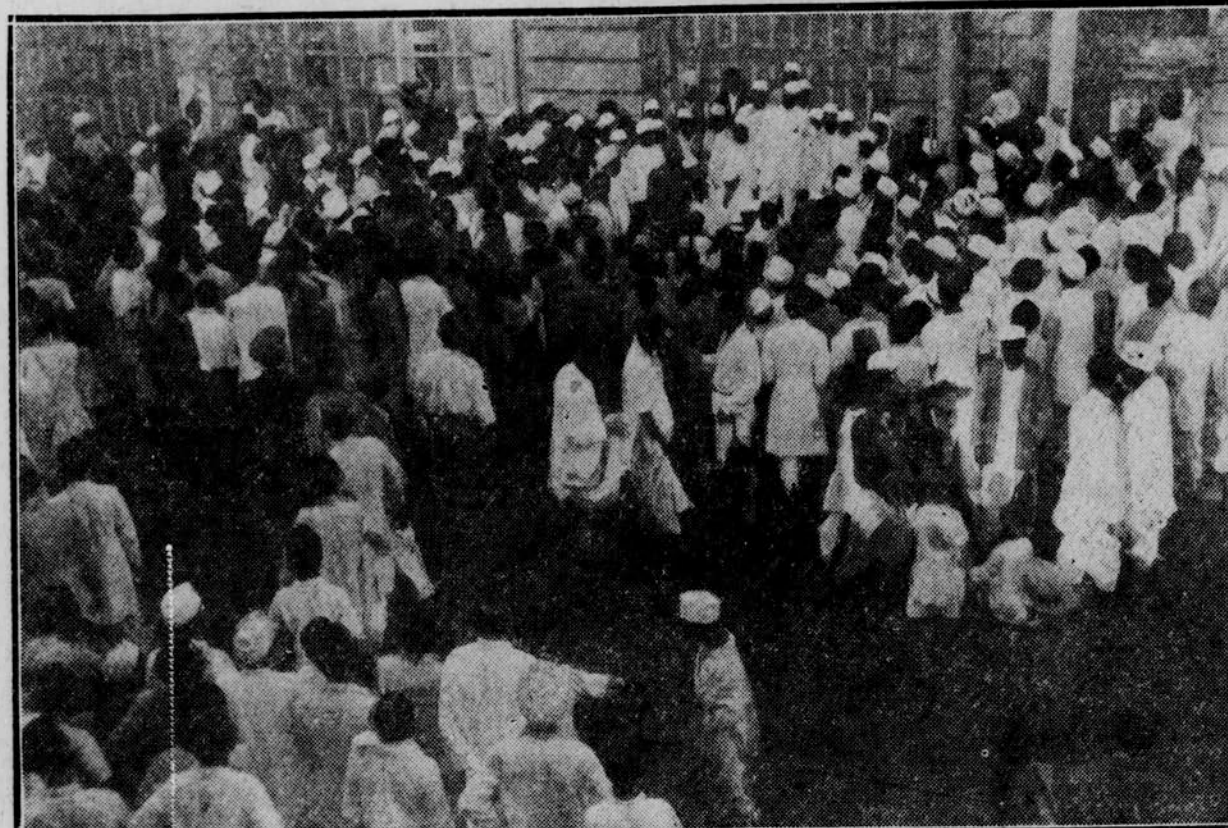
For Distillation Of Illicit Liquor

AMRITSAR, Aug. 25.

For the alleged distillation of illicit liquor, Hakam Singh, Mahkhan Singh and Chanan Singh, of village Lopok, have been sent to jail for 18 months each by Mr. H. L. Phalibus, Additional District Magistrate to-day.—United Press.



On Sunday, the Monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony was held in the different Wards of the City. The picture shows Mr. K. F. Nariman unfurling the National Tri-Colour at Bhuleshwar, before a large gathering.



A view of the Crowd on the Kalbadevi Road, on the occasion of the Flag Salutation.